

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0184/1 *****

This bill increases the fees charged by DNR for licenses for wild animal game farms, except fur animal farms, and for wildlife exhibits.

^{The}~~This~~ bill also authorizes DNR to impose surcharges for the following licenses:

1. Licenses for game farms on which there are bear^s or cougars.
2. Licenses for game farms on which the licensee permits an individual to hunt game birds for a fee.
3. Licenses for game farms on which the licensee sells game animals, the gross revenue from which is \$10,000 or more in the preceding license year.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1578/4 *****

Under current law, state agencies, including DNR, must release certain information to a third party upon that party's request. This bill changes this requirement as it applies to information about holders of fish and game licenses, stamps and other approvals (approval holders) as follows:

1. DNR may not release any information about approval holders who are under the age of 18 or about approval holders who request that DNR not release any such information.

2. DNR may^{at its discretion,} release the names and addresses of, and demographic information about, all other approval holders^{and}.

3. DNR may not release telephone numbers^{or}, driver's license numbers^{or}, approval numbers or identification numbers given to approval holders by DNR, under any circumstances.

~~Under the bill, the department may also produce and sell lists of the names, addresses and demographic information~~

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0110/1 ********** ANALYSIS FROM -0186/1 *****

Under current law, DNR may issue bonus deer hunting permits to state residents and nonresidents who hold deer hunting licenses in order to control the

state's deer population. This permit allows the holder to kill an additional deer. Under current law, most applicants must pay a fee for this permit.

(w/ff) Also, under current law, DNR or its agents collect an issuing fee for most fish and game licenses. This bill requires that if a person must pay a fee for a bonus deer hunting permit, he or she must also pay an issuing fee.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1255/2 ***

Under current law, DNR appoints agents to issue fish and game approvals. Under current law, DNR may charge a handling fee to cover the costs incurred by DNR in issuing these approvals by mail, telephone or electronic means. Under this bill, DNR may authorize any of its agents to collect and retain this handling fee.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0216/2 ***

~~NATURAL RESOURCES~~

~~FISH, GAME AND WILDLIFE~~

This bill requires that DNR establish a system to allow a hunter to reserve the same deer hunting back tag number each year upon payment of a reservation fee. DNR may limit the number of back tag numbers that may be reserved.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0185/P1 ***

This bill grants DNR specific authority to promulgate rules to regulate wildlife rehabilitators. The rules may include a system for issuing rehabilitator licenses or permits.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1257/3 ***

Under current law, if DNR and the Lac du Flambeau band of the Lake Superior Chippewa (band) have in effect an agreement under which the band agrees to limit its treaty-based, off-reservation rights to fish, the band may elect to issue DNR fishing licenses and DNR inland waters trout stamps as an agent of DNR and to retain the fees that the band collects for these licenses and stamps. Current law also authorizes DNR to pay the band an amount equal to the amount that DNR collects from its other agents who issue DNR fishing licenses and trout stamps on the

reservation² if the agreement is in effect. Under current law, these payments are made ~~under an appropriation~~ from the conservation fund.

This bill provides additional funding for these payments from moneys received by the state ~~pursuant to~~ ^{under} Indian gaming compacts.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1259/2 ***

This bill provides funding to DNR for costs associated with the management of the state's elk population from moneys received by the state ~~pursuant to~~ ^{under} Indian gaming compacts.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0677/4 ***

NAVIGABLE WATERS

Under current law, with certain exceptions, a riparian ^{owner} may not place a structure or deposit or conduct certain other activities in a navigable body of water without first obtaining a permit ^{from} ~~or~~ ^{entering into a} contract ^{with} ~~from~~ DNR. ^{AD} ^{SP}

~~Under current law,~~ for most structures, deposits or activities (riparian activities) that require a permit or contract, the procedure for obtaining the permit or contract requires that DNR provide notice to the public in a newspaper that is likely to give notice in the area where the riparian activity will be located ~~(area newspaper)~~ and to the county and city, village or town (municipality) in which the riparian activity will be located. If DNR receives a written objection in response to the notice, it must hold a public hearing on the issue of whether ~~DNR~~ ^{it} should approve the permit or contract. DNR may also use this notice and hearing procedure when it is not specifically required if DNR determines that substantial interests of any party may be adversely affected by the granting of the permit or contract.

(wq) For certain other riparian activities that require permits, current law does not require this notice and hearing procedure. These riparian activities include the placement of fish cribs, bird nesting ^{platforms} gravel, riprap ^{and} bridges less than 35 feet wide and ~~enlarging~~ certain artificial waterways.

the enlargement of

This bill changes these public notice and hearing procedures. These changes ~~to the public notice and hearing procedure~~ include the following:

1. The first notice issued by DNR ^{must} contain a preliminary decision of whether to grant the permit or the contract instead of stating that ~~it will proceed to~~ ^{DNR} render a decision without a hearing unless ^{substantive} a written objection is received within 30 days.

A substantive written objection is one that states the reason the activity will violate the laws governing navigable waters and is submitted by a person who will present information in support of the objection at a hearing or other procedure. ~~Under the bill~~ the preliminary decision becomes final if no such objection is received within 30 days.

2. ~~Under the bill~~ if DNR receives such ^{an} objection, it ^{must} distributed a notice to certain interested parties. The specific parties required to receive individual notice include any person who owns riparian property adjacent to the property of the applicant, any municipality in which the riparian activity will be located, any property owner's association established for the body of water and any local unit of government, such as an inland lake protection and rehabilitation district or a town sanitary district, that is established for the body of water. Also, for certain types of permits or contracts ^{and} ~~or~~ wherever DNR determines that an environmental impact assessment is required, the applicant for the permit or contract must publish a notice containing the preliminary decision in an area newspaper. The types of permits and

contracts that require this additional notice include permits to connect a natural or constructed waterway with a navigable water, permits to change 500 feet or more of a streams course, permits requested by municipalities to enclose navigable waters into drains, storm sewers or similar structures and contracts to remove 3,000 cubic feet or more of material from the beds of navigable waters.

3. If an objection is timely filed in response to these notices DNR must determine whether it is a substantive written objection and, if so, whether the riparian activity affects a public right or interest in navigable waters. ~~The type of hearing or dispute resolution procedure to be held depends on DNR's determination.~~ If DNR determines the objection is substantive and that the riparian activity affects a public right or interest, DNR must offer the person making the objection the choice of a public hearing before an administrative law judge, an informal hearing before DNR staff, or a dispute resolution proceeding. If DNR determines that the objection is substantive but that the riparian activity does not affect a public right or interest, DNR must offer the choice between the informal hearing and the dispute resolution proceeding. ~~Under the bill, DNR must promulgate rules to establish the dispute resolution process which must include binding arbitration and mediation. If a public hearing is required, the notice and procedural requirements for the hearing, with the exception as to the timing of the advance notice to the applicant, are the same as under current law.~~

The riparian activities that are subject to these notice and hearing requirements under current law continue to be subject to the requirements under the bill. The bill also applies the requirements to the permits and contracts to remove material from beds of navigable waters.

Under current law, DNR must issue permits authorizing activities in navigable waters such as the placement of structures or deposits. ~~Under current law~~ for certain types of activities in navigable waters, DNR may issue a general permit that allows anyone to engage in a type of activity as opposed to an individual permit to a specific individual who wants to engage in the activity. Currently there are two programs under which DNR issues general permits. One applies throughout the state (regular program). The other program is a five-year project for the Wolf River and Fox River basin area, under which DNR issues general permits for any activity

in navigable waters that requires a permit (pilot program). The basin area consists of all of Winnebago County and Fond du Lac County and portions of Waushara County, Calumet County, Waupaca County and Outagamie County. Under both programs, DNR issues a general permit if it determines that the environmental impact of the activity is insignificant and that the issuance of the permit will not cause pollution or injury to the rights of the public or riparian property owners.

This bill eliminates the pilot program and makes ^{the following} changes in the regular program ~~including the following~~:

1. ~~Under the bill~~ DNR may issue a general permit for any activity that requires a specific permit or a contract. Under current law, DNR may issue general permits for only certain activities that require permits such as placement of fish cribs, bird nesting platforms, gravel and riprap and the enlargement of certain waterways.

2. ~~The bill imposes~~ ^{is imposed} a time limit of five years on any general permit. There are no time limits under the current ^{two programs}.

3. ~~The bill allows~~ ^{is allowed} a person to maintain a structure or deposit or continue an activity under the authority of a general permit after the general permit is no longer in effect unless DNR determines that the structure, deposit or activity is detrimental to a public right or interest in navigable waters.

4. ~~The bill allows~~ ^{may} only municipalities, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, town sanitary districts and groups of ten or more riparian owners that would be affected by the issuance of a general permit ^{may} apply. Under the current regular program, anyone ^{may} ~~can~~ apply. Under the pilot program, these specific persons plus any contractor who has been involved in placing structures along navigable waters and certain local entities such as certain lake associations and nonprofit conservation organizations ^{may} ~~can~~ apply.

✓ for a general permit

5. ~~The bill requires that~~ ^{must} public notice be given and in certain cases, a public hearing ^{must} be held before ~~issuing~~ ^{DNR may issue} a general permit for any activity. Under the pilot program, notice and hearing are required only if they are required before ^{DNR issues} ~~issuing~~ an individual permit for the activity in question. Under the regular program there are no notice or hearing requirements because the types of activities for which general permits are available have no notice and hearing requirements before ^{DNR may issue} ~~issuing~~ the permit.

6. ~~The bill requires that~~ ^{must} a person conducting an activity under a general permit comply with any local ordinance that contains standards that are at least as restrictive as those contained in the general permit. ^{Currently,} ~~The pilot program requires~~ compliance with any applicable local ordinances.

7. ~~The bill incorporates from the pilot program into the regular program~~ the fee structure for general permits and for authorization to act under general permits.

Inspection authority

8. ~~The bill specifically authorizes~~ ^{may} DNR to inspect projects or activities in navigable waters that are undertaken pursuant to permits issued or ^{contracts} entered into by DNR. ^{Currently} ~~The pilot program has~~ similar provisions. ^{is incorporated from the pilot program}

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0461/1 ***

Under current law, most boats must have certificates of number or of registration that are issued every ^{two} ~~2~~ years for a fee by DNR. The fees are generally based on the size of the boat. This bill increases these fees by 50% and increases the period of certification and registration ~~by 50% from 2 years to 3 years~~ ^{three}.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0198/3 ***

Under current law, ~~DNR administers two grant programs to address water quality problems specifically in lakes. Under the first program, DNR provides~~ ^{awards} grants for planning projects to provide information on the quality of water in lakes. ~~Under the second program, DNR provides~~ ^{also awards} grants for management projects that will improve or protect the quality of water in lakes or in their ecosystems.

This bill ~~makes some changes to the lake planning grant program, including the following:~~

~~1. The bill~~ allows these grants to be used to provide information and education on the use of lakes and their ecosystems. Current law allows these grants to be used to provide information only on the water quality in lakes.

~~(m P)~~ The bill ^{also} specifically allows grant recipients to conduct assessments of lake uses and the uses of surrounding land.

^{This} The bill ~~now~~ creates a new grant program for river protection activities for certain rivers. Under the program, DNR must promulgate rules establishing which ~~types of river ecosystems are eligible for grants.~~ ^{The} This program includes grants for both planning projects and management projects and is similar to the lake planning grant program and the lake management grant program.

~~The activities for which the river protection management grants may be used~~ ^(m P) include NO P

~~1. The~~ ^{to} purchase of land or conservation easements in order to protect or improve a river or its ecosystem, ^{to restore} NO P

~~2. The restoration of in-stream or shoreline habitat~~ ^{to install} NO P

~~3. The installation of pollution control practices.~~

^(m P) DNR may award grants under the program for up to 75% of the cost of the project. The bill imposes a limit of \$10,000 on each planning grant and a limit of \$50,000 on each management grant. NO P

Cities, villages, towns, counties ~~and~~ special purpose districts ^{are eligible for} these grants. River management organizations that meet ^{certain} qualifications ~~promulgated by rule by DNR~~ and nonprofit conservation organizations are ~~also~~ eligible for these grants.

Under current law, no permit is required from DNR for highway and bridge work that is directed and supervised by the department of transportation (DOT) and that involves the placement of structures or the deposition of material in navigable waters of this state ^{if} if the work is accomplished in accordance with interdepartmental liaison procedures established by DOT and DNR for minimizing the adverse environmental impact ~~of the work~~ of the work.

This bill ~~expands the exemption for highway and bridge work to exempt~~ any transportation project, including rail, harbor and airport projects, directed and supervised by DOT from having to obtain a permit from DNR to place structures or deposit material in navigable waters if the transportation project is accomplished in accordance with the interdepartmental liaison procedures.

(w/4) The bill also allows DOT, in connection with a transportation project, to construct, dredge or enlarge any artificial waterway connecting to a navigable water without obtaining a permit from DNR if the project is accomplished using the interdepartmental liaison procedures.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0207/1***

Under current law, DNR ~~administers a matching grant program for~~ awards grants to municipalities and public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts for the purposes of dam maintenance, repair, modification, abandonment and removal. This bill expands the purposes for which DNR may give financial assistance to include other activities that increase the safety of the dam if ~~such an activity costs~~ the activities less than maintaining, repairing, modifying or removing the dam. Currently ~~no~~ ^{to}

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0209/P2***

Also, under the program, at least \$250,000 of the ~~total~~ \$11,850,000 in grant assistance ~~that is available~~ must be spent to remove dams that are less than 15 feet wide and that create impoundments of 50 acre-feet or less. This bill ~~respectively~~ changes these size requirements to 15 feet in height and 100 surface acres.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1261/2 *****

This bill authorizes DNR to charge a fee for providing any information that DNR maintains in a format that may be accessed by computer concerning the waters of this state, including maps and other water resource management information.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1817/4 ********** ANALYSIS FROM -0196/7 *******RECREATION**

Under current law, a minor who is under 12 years old may operate a snowmobile only if the minor is accompanied on the same snowmobile by a ~~parent, guardian or other~~^{an} adult. A minor who is 12, 13, 14 or 15 years old may operate a snowmobile only if he or she holds a valid snowmobile safety certificate or if he or she is accompanied on the same snowmobile by a person who is over the age of 18 or by a person who is over the age of 14 and who has a valid snowmobile safety certificate. Snowmobile operators who are at least 16 years old are exempt from being accompanied and from holding a snowmobile safety certificate.

Under the bill, a person who is at least 12 years old and who is born on or after January 1, 1985, must have a valid snowmobile safety certificate to operate a snowmobile. This change goes into effect on January 1, 2001. The bill makes no changes to ~~the provision under~~ current law for minors under 12 years old.

Under current law, a person operating a snowmobile adjacent to a roadway or on certain roadways that are open to snowmobiles for access to lodging or residences must observe the roadway speed limits. This bill expands this requirement to cover all roadways upon which snowmobiles are operated.

Current law prohibits tampering with the odometer of a motor vehicle and with the hour meter of farm equipment. ~~An odometer measures and records the distance that a motor vehicle has traveled while in operation. An hour meter measures and records the hours of operation.~~

(wff) This bill prohibits any person from knowingly interfering with the proper operation of the odometer of a snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle and from operating a snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle ^{with} ~~having~~ a malfunctioning odometer. The bill prohibits any person, with intent to defraud, from interfering with the proper operation of an hour meter on a snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle or boat. ~~The bill contains exceptions to allow a malfunctioning odometer or hour meter to be restored to its proper working order.~~

This bill authorizes conservation wardens and other law enforcement officers to stop and inspect a snowmobile to determine whether required equipment is in good working order, ~~and requires the operator to stop and submit the snowmobile to the requested inspection.~~ ^{and to ~~order~~ out of operation a} A snowmobile found to be unsafe for operation or in violation of required equipment standards ~~may be ordered out of operation, except for purposes of removal and repair, until it has been repaired.~~ Conservation wardens may issue ^{a repair order} to the owner or operator of ^{the} ~~a~~ snowmobile in violation of required equipment standards ~~a repair order requiring the repair of the violating equipment,~~ in addition to or instead of any penalties that apply to violating the equipment standards. The bill ^{also} ~~prohibits the department of natural resources, DNR, and Indian tribes and bands from registering snowmobiles that failed their most recent equipment inspection until repairs have been made.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0221/5 ***

Under current law, DNR administers ~~the~~ registration system for all-terrain vehicles, boats and snowmobiles. This bill authorizes DNR to appoint agents, who may be county clerks or other persons not employed by DNR, to issue all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile registration certificates. ~~The bill also authorizes DNR to appoint these types of agents~~ ^{and} to renew certain all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile certificates and all certificates of number and ~~all~~ registration for boats. The bill also

authorizes DNR to establish an expedited service for these renewals, which may be used by the agents or by DNR directly.

The bill establishes an ^a ~~issuing~~ fee of \$3 for the issuance of these registration documents by ^{DNR} ~~the~~ agents ^{appointed by DNR} ~~appointed by DNR~~ and requires that the agents remit \$2 of each issuing fee to DNR. ^{The} ~~This~~ bill authorizes DNR to establish a supplemental renewal fee for renewals done by agents or for the use of expedited services by persons who wish to renew the certificates immediately and in person.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0219/2 ***

Under current law, DNR provides supplemental aid for the maintenance and grooming of state and county snowmobile trails. ~~The supplemental aid is available for maintenance or grooming of trails~~ if the actual cost of maintenance or grooming exceeds the amount determined under the trail aids formula, which sets a maximum amount per mile of trail. Currently, this supplemental aid is funded by moneys transferred from the transportation fund to the conservation fund. The amount ~~of~~ ^{transferred annually} ~~this transfer~~ equals 40% of the estimated amount of excise tax paid on gasoline by operators of snowmobiles registered in this state.

This bill provides additional funding for these supplemental trail aids from the fees ^{charged} ~~received~~ by DNR for snowmobile trail use stickers, ^{which} ~~These stickers~~ are required on most snowmobiles that are operated in this state but not registered in this state.

Also, under current law, a trail use sticker is issued by DNR for a period of one year. This bill provides that a trail use sticker ~~issued by DNR~~ expires on the following March 31 of each year, regardless of the date of issuance.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1818/3 ***

This bill provides funding for snowmobile enforcement and safety activities from moneys received by the state ^{under} ~~pursuant to~~ Indian gaming compacts. The bill ~~permits DNR to also expend amounts from this program revenue service appropriation for these snowmobile enforcement and safety purposes.~~

-0710/3

*** ANALYSIS FROM ~~-0218/1~~ ***
 *** ANALYSIS FROM -0194/1 ***

OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

This bill creates the natural resources land endowment fund, which is a nonlapsible trust fund consisting of gifts, grants and bequests made to the fund. ^{money in the fund} These ~~gifts, grants and bequests~~ may be used by DNR for lands under the jurisdiction of DNR that are used for conservation or recreational purposes.

→ This bill ^{authorizes} ~~requires~~ that DNR establish ~~a program~~ to pay rewards to individuals who provide information to DNR that leads to a finding by a court that ^{a person} ~~an individual~~ has committed a violation of one of the statutes, administrative rules or ordinances enforced by DNR. The bill authorizes the natural resources board to evaluate reward claims and determine whether, and in what amount, a reward will be paid.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0192/1 ***

Under current law, DNR may acquire, develop and manage land for specific purposes such as state forests, state parks, state natural areas and hunting and shooting grounds. ^{This} ~~The~~ bill authorizes DNR to designate, acquire, develop and manage ~~state natural resources areas~~ ^{land} for the purpose of conserving the state's natural resources. DNR may allow various resource management and recreational uses within the boundaries of the state natural resources area.⁵

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0197/5 ***

Under current law, DNR administers four programs instructing persons in the safe use of snowmobiles, boats and all-terrain vehicles and in the safe use of firearms and bows for hunting. ~~This bill makes changes to these instruction fees under these programs as follows:~~

^{for participation in the program}
 No \$ Each program has somewhat different provisions establishing or regulating the instruction fee charged and the portion of that fee that the instructor may keep to cover his or her expenses. This bill makes these provisions uniform. Under the bill,

DNR must designate such lands as state natural resource areas.

to preserve, develop, manage and maintain

all of these fees are set by rule by DNR ~~Currently the instruction fee for the snowmobile safety and hunter education programs is set by statute~~ and the instructor may keep up to 50% of the fee.

1. For the snowmobile safety education program, under current law, the instruction fee is \$5, and the instructor keeps \$1 of the fee. This bill authorizes DNR to establish the fee by rule and to allow the instructor to keep up 50% to cover his or her expenses.

2. For the all-terrain vehicle safety education program, current law authorizes DNR to charge an instruction fee. This bill requires that this fee be set by rule. It also authorizes an instructor to keep up to 50% of the fee collected to cover his or her costs.

3. For the boating safety education program, under current law, there is no limit established for the amount that an instructor may keep of the instruction fee to cover his or her expenses. The bill imposes a maximum of 50%.

4. Under the hunter education program, the instruction fee is set by statute at \$3. Under the bill, DNR sets the fee by rule. Also, under current law, an instructor who is authorized by DNR to conduct the hunter education program may keep exactly 50% of the instruction fee to cover his or her expenses. Under the bill, the instructor may keep up to 50%.

(w/AF) ~~Under the bill and~~ ^{As} under current law, the ^{portion of the} fees not kept by the instructors are remitted to DNR and are deposited in the conservation fund. Under the bill, all of

the fees remitted to DNR under the snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle and boating safety education programs and 50% of the fees remitted under the hunter education program are credited to one appropriation to be used specifically for these safety programs. The other 50% of the fees remitted under the hunter education program are not appropriated for a specific purpose.

Under current law, the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area commission is a joint commission created by a compact entered into between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The commission addresses issues ^{relating} ~~and~~ to land and water use along the boundary between the two states. This bill repeals the authorization ~~and~~ ~~appropriation provisions~~ for Wisconsin's representation on the commission and withdraws Wisconsin from the compact and the joint commission.

annually transfers *** ANALYSIS FROM -1813/2 ***

This bill ~~provides~~ ^{under} that \$2,000,000 in moneys received by the state ~~from~~ Indian gaming compacts ~~are to be transferred~~ to the conservation fund.

~~Under current law, DNR administers the stewardship program, which provides~~ ^{is provided} funding for various conservation purposes. This bill ~~requires~~ ^{allows} DNR to spend up to \$500,000 from ~~the~~ ^{that} ~~stewardship program~~ ^{funds} for the establishment and development of a state park ~~which~~ will provide access to Lake Michigan from the city of Milwaukee. Current law limits the use of some of the area to be included in the state park to only navigation and fishery purposes. This bill allows this area to also be used for public park purposes.

This bill ~~creates an appropriation to receive~~ ^{appropriates} federal moneys ~~allocated~~ ^{the} for construction of pedestrian and bicycle facilities along Lake Michigan in the city of Milwaukee ~~and requires DOT to award grants to DNR to construct these facilities.~~

^{Currently} ~~Under current law, DNR has promulgated rules that~~ ^{administrative} establish water quality standards for wetlands. ~~Under current law,~~ ^{is} activities that are carried out by DOT ~~that are~~ in connection with highway and bridge construction and maintenance are exempt from these rules if the activities comply with certain interdepartmental procedures established by DNR and DOT for minimizing the adverse environmental impact of the activities. This bill creates an ^{additional} exemption from these wetland water quality standards for ~~an activity that meets specific criteria. These criteria include~~

activities that affect wetland areas if
~~that~~ the wetland area that will be affected ^{is} less than 15 acres, ~~that~~ ^{is} the site of the activity ~~is~~ in a city in Trempealeau County and ~~that~~ ^{is} the city adopts a resolution stating that the exemption is necessary to protect jobs or promote the creating of jobs in the city. ^{NO} ~~PP~~

The bill also prohibits DNR from reviewing and disapproving an amendment to a city or county shoreland or floodplain zoning ordinance if the amendment affects this exempt activity.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0187/1 ***

Currently, DNR requires that certain persons provide performance bonds or other surety when entering into a timber sale contract to cut or remove timber products from state forest lands. ^{NO} ~~PP~~

This bill ~~creates a separate appropriation to allow~~ ^{appropriates to} DNR to specifically use all ^{incurred} of ~~part of~~ the money it receives from such a surety for any costs to repair or otherwise remedy any damage caused by the person while performing under the contract.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0460/1 ***

Under current law, DNR ~~administers a grant program to provide~~ ^{awards} grants for fire-fighting equipment to cities, villages, towns, counties and fire-fighting organizations. ~~Under the program, a grantee~~ ^{The grant recipient} must agree to assist DNR in fighting forest fires when requested to do so by DNR. ^{NO} ~~PP~~

This bill eliminates the current sunset for the program of June 30, 1999.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0635/3 ***

OCCUPATIONAL REGULATION

In its biennial budget request, the department of regulation and licensing (DORL) must recalculate its administrative and enforcement costs attributable to the regulation of each of the occupations and businesses that DORL regulates and, on the basis of these costs, recalculate the fees for initial credentials and for the ~~renewal of credentials already issued~~ ^{all}. This bill changes the fees for initial and renewal credentials, except for renewal credentials for aesthetics schools, barbering

of the occupations and businesses that DORL regulates

(that the department of regulation and licensing (DORL) changes

or cosmetology schools, cemetery authorities, cemetery preneed sellers, cemetery salespersons, charitable organizations, electrology instructors, electrology schools and manicuring schools.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1893/2 *****

This bill requires DORL to prepare proposed legislation that establishes a process for annually evaluating the necessity of at least 25% of the credentialing boards in DORL and eliminating ^{those} the credentialing boards that are unnecessary. The proposed legislation must also establish ^{four 9-year} credential renewal fees ^{two} that must be paid ~~every four years rather than every two years as required~~ ^{instead of 9-year credentials} under current law.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0640/2 *****

Under current law, an applicant for a credential that allows the applicant to engage in certain occupations or professions must pay an initial credential fee to DORL. In addition, a person who is issued an initial credential must apply to renew the credential every two years and pay a credential renewal fee. This bill requires DORL to promulgate rules that establish additional fees that an applicant must pay if the applicant requests DORL to process ^a an ^{initial} application for ^a an ^{initial} credential or ~~credential~~ renewal on an expedited basis.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0641/1 *****

Under current law, DORL may, under certain circumstances, cancel a credential if the credential holder pays an initial or renewal credential fee with a check that is not paid by the bank upon which the check is drawn. This bill allows DORL to cancel a credential under the same circumstances for payment by a credit or debit card.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0645/2 *****

Under current law, a cemetery authority that sells or solicits the sale of ten or more cemetery lots or mausoleum spaces during one calendar year and who compensates any other person for selling or soliciting the sale of the cemetery lots or mausoleum spaces must register with DORL. Under this bill, such a registration

is required if a cemetery authority sells ten or more cemetery lots or mausoleum spaces during one calendar year, regardless of whether compensation is paid. In addition, a cemetery authority that solicits a sale of ten or more lots or spaces, but does not sell ten or more lots or spaces, is not required to register. The bill also specifies that a cemetery authority must file a separate registration ^(with DORL) for each cemetery at which it sells ten or more cemetery lots or mausoleum spaces in a calendar year.

Also under current law, an individual who sells or solicits the sale of ten or more cemetery lots or mausoleum spaces in a calendar year must register with DORL as a cemetery salesperson. This bill specifies that this registration requirement applies to any person, such as a business entity, in addition to an individual, that sells or solicits the sale of ten or more cemetery lots or mausoleum spaces in a calendar year.

Finally, under current law, a person that is registered as a cemetery salesperson is required to comply with certain other requirements, including requirements regarding trust accounts and disciplinary proceedings, that also apply to real estate salespersons ~~that are~~ licensed by DORL. Under this bill, a person that is registered as a cemetery salesperson is not required to comply with these other requirements.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0646/2 *** ✓

Under current law, ~~there is an exemption from~~ audiologist or speech-language pathologist licensure requirements ~~for~~ an employe of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist who assists the audiologist or speech-language pathologist. This bill expands this exemption to cover any individual, not just an employe, who provides assistance to an audiologist or speech-language pathologist.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0467/1 ***

RETIREMENT AND GROUP INSURANCE

Under current law, a participating employe in the Wisconsin retirement system (WRS) [✓] may purchase any creditable service that he or she may have forfeited in the past. To reestablish the creditable service, the participating employe must submit

an application to the department of employee trust funds (DETF) for [✓] all of the creditable service that he or she forfeited and pay a lump sum that equals the employee's ^{statutorily} ~~statutory~~ required contributions on his ^{or} ~~of~~ her earnings for each year of creditable service.

This bill permits a participating employee to submit more than one application to purchase forfeited WRS creditable service and allows the participating employee to purchase all or part of the creditable service that he or she forfeited in the past.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0469/1 ***

Under current law, a participant in WRS may elect to receive a social security integrated annuity. A social security integrated annuity allows a participant to receive a higher WRS annuity before the age of 62 than he or she would ordinarily receive. ~~But~~ ^{that is} when the participant begins to receive social security payments at the age of 62, the WRS annuity is reduced to an amount less than he or she would ordinarily receive. The amount of the accelerated WRS monthly annuity ^{received by the participant} before ~~the~~ ^{he or she} participant attains the age of 62 ^{equals} ~~should be the same as~~ the sum of the WRS monthly annuity and the social security monthly annuity received by the participant after he or she attains the age of 62. (NP)

Under current law, however, if the participant dies before the age of 62, the death benefit is based on the reduced WRS benefit. ~~This bill changes the date on which the annuity amount is reduced from age 62, or, if earlier, on the death of the annuitant, to age 62 or, if the annuitant dies before attaining age 62, in the month in which the annuitant would have attained age 62. Thus, the death benefit paid will include the higher WRS annuity of a participant who was receiving a social security integrated annuity.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0470/2 ***

Under current law, with certain exceptions, if a state employee terminates employment in a position that is covered under WRS and has attained the minimum

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age to begin receiving a retirement benefit, or if a state employee is laid off, the employee's accumulated unused sick leave may be converted to credits for the payment of health insurance premiums during the employee's retirement or period of layoff.

This bill provides that, for most state employees, the credits may only be used to purchase health insurance under a plan contracted or provided by the group insurance board. ~~however~~ ^{provided by a county} the credits may also be used to purchase health insurance. ~~However, for~~ ^{and} judges ~~and~~ district attorneys who became state employees in 1978 and 1990, respectively, and who elected to keep their county health insurance coverage.

In addition, the bill authorizes the secretary of employee trust funds to promulgate rules permitting all state employees to ^{use} the credits for the purchase of additional health insurance, but only if the use of the credits to purchase the insurance ~~would~~ ^{will} not result in the credits being treated as income under the Internal Revenue Code.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0466/3 ***

Under current law, DETF may not credit interest to moneys paid in error to DETF or to moneys paid to DETF by participants or employers that exceed Internal Revenue Code limits on contributions to a qualified governmental plan, such as WRS. This bill provides that DETF may credit interest on these moneys at a rate established by rule.

In addition, under current law, in the event DETF makes certain annuity underpayments that are not corrected within 12 months, DETF must pay interest on the amount of the underpayment at a rate of 0.4% for each full month during which the underpayment occurred. This bill provides that DETF must pay interest on the amount of the underpayment at a rate established by rule and eliminates the requirement that the underpayment not have been corrected within 12 months.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1268/2 ***

STATE GOVERNMENT**DISTRICT ATTORNEYS**

Under current law, the state pays ~~for~~ the salaries of and various benefits for district attorneys, deputy district attorneys and assistant district attorneys. Among their many duties, district attorneys may under some circumstances file a petition under the sexually violent person commitment law seeking the commitment for involuntary treatment of a person found to be a sexually violent person.

(not) This bill provides that two assistant district attorney positions (one each in Brown and Milwaukee counties) ~~shall~~^{must} be used exclusively to file and prosecute sexually violent person commitment petitions anywhere in this state.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1974/4 *******STATE EMPLOYMENT**

Under current law, with certain exceptions, positions in state government may only be authorized by ^{law, by} the legislature ~~by law or~~ in budget determinations, by the joint committee on finance (JCF) and by the governor ~~creating or abolishing~~^{for} certain positions funded from federal revenues. This bill authorizes the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin (UW) System ~~to~~^{board} to increase its authorized full-time equivalent ~~(N/A)~~ positions that are funded, in whole or in part, with general purpose revenue by not more than 1% above the level authorized for the board. Under the bill, the board ^{of regents} ~~must~~^{must} submit ^a ~~the~~ proposal to the secretaries of administration and employment relations, together with its methodology for accounting for the cost of funding these positions. If the secretaries of administration and employment relations jointly approve the proposal, the positions are authorized.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1068/4 *****

Under current law, no individual, other than a state elective official, who is employed in a full-time position or capacity with any state agency or authority may hold any other position or be retained in any other capacity with any state agency or authority from which the individual receives more than \$12,000 during the same

year. A state agency is any office, department, independent agency, institution of higher education, association, society or other body in state government created or authorized to be created by the constitution or any law, which is entitled to expend moneys appropriated by law, while an authority is the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (WHEFA), the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, UW Hospitals and Clinics Authority, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) and the World Dairy Center Authority.

(wff) This bill exempts any member of the faculty or academic staff, other than a state elective official, who has a full-time appointment at an institution within the UW System and who holds any other position or is retained in any other capacity by a different institution within the UW System from the \$12,000 compensation restriction.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1432/7 ***

STATE FINANCE

Under current law, the state may issue ²revenue obligations² for certain specified purposes. In general, a revenue obligation is an obligation that is: 1) incurred to purchase, acquire, lease, construct, improve, operate or manage a revenue-producing enterprise; and 2) repayable solely from, and secured solely by, the property or income from the revenue-producing enterprise.

(wff) This bill broadens the definition of revenue obligation to allow revenue bonding in situations ^{that are} ~~which would not meet the current law definition of revenue obligation.~~ ^{allowed under} ~~Under the bill,~~ ^{creates two types of} revenue obligations consist of two different types: enterprise obligations and special fund obligations. The first type of revenue obligation, called an enterprise obligation, includes all obligations authorized under current law, i.e., obligations that are incurred to purchase, acquire, lease, construct, improve, operate or manage a revenue-producing enterprise and are repayable solely from, and

~~secured solely by, the property or income from that revenue-producing enterprise.~~
~~The definition of enterprise obligation under the bill~~ ^{but} ~~is broader than the current law~~
~~definition of revenue obligation~~ ^{the} ~~in that it eliminates the requirement that bond be~~
 repayable *solely* from, and be *solely* secured by, property or income from the
 revenue-producing enterprise.

The second type of revenue obligation, a special fund obligation, is created ⁱⁿ by the bill. Special fund obligations are an undertaking by the state to repay a certain amount of borrowed money that is payable from a special fund consisting of fees, penalties or excise taxes.

^{NO} ~~The bill uses this second type of revenue obligation in order to authorize not~~
^{The bill authorizes}
 more than \$450,000,000 of ^{this second type of} revenue obligation bonding for the PECFA program. ~~See~~
~~ENVIRONMENT, HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.~~ These
 revenue obligations are to be repaid from, and are secured by, the petroleum
 inspection fund. ~~If, however,~~ the legislature reduces the rate of the petroleum
 inspection fee and the fees in the fund prove insufficient to pay the principal and
 interest on the revenue obligations, ^{the legislature will} the bill expresses the legislature's expectation
 and aspiration that ~~it would~~ make an appropriation from the general fund sufficient
 to pay the principal and interest on the obligations.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0576/2 ***

Currently, the investment board may contract with outside investment advisers for the management of assets from any fund or trust under its control for investment in real estate, mortgages, equities, debt of foreign corporations and debt of foreign governments. ~~Under current law, however,~~ ^{no more than 15%} of the total assets of the fixed retirement investment trust or 15% of the total assets of the variable retirement investment trust may be ~~so contracted~~. This bill increases the cap from 15% to 25% of such funds. ^{covered by such contracts}

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1731/3 ***

Under current law, the investment board may establish a bonus compensation plan for the executive director and other employees of the board who are appointed in the unclassified service of the state. Under the plan, these employees may qualify for an annual bonus for meritorious performance, which is required to be distributed over a three-year period. Current law provides that ^{the} total amount of bonuses awarded for any fiscal year may not exceed a total of 10% of the total annualized salaries of all unclassified employees of the board. In addition, no bonus awarded to an individual employee for any fiscal year may exceed a total of 25% of the annual salary of the employee. In awarding bonus compensation for a given period, the board must consider the performance of funds similar to those for which it has managing authority and market indices for the same period.

This bill authorizes the investment board to create two different bonus compensation plans for two different groups of employees. The first plan provides bonus compensation for the executive director, internal auditor, unclassified employees appointed by the internal auditor and other unclassified employees of the board who are not investment professionals, as determined by the secretary of administration. This plan is identical to the bonus compensation plan ~~established~~ under current law, ^{except} that the total amount of bonuses awarded for any fiscal year may not exceed a total of 10% of the total annualized salaries of these employees as compared to all unclassified employees of the board.

The second plan provides bonus compensation for unclassified employees of the investment board who are investment professionals, as determined by the secretary of administration. The plan provides that ^{the} total amount of bonuses awarded for any fiscal year may not exceed a total of 25% of the total annualized salaries of these employees. In addition, the plan provides that no bonus awarded to an individual employee for any fiscal year may exceed a total of 50% of the annual salary of the employee. Under the plan, there is no requirement that the bonus compensation ~~may~~ [✓]

be paid out over a three-year period. The bill requires the board, in awarding bonuses to these employees, to consider the performance of funds similar to those for which it has managing authority and market indices for the same period.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1733/2 ***

Under current law, the investment board must make all purchases of materials, supplies, equipment or services through the department of administration (DOA). DOA may delegate authority to the board and other state agencies to make purchases independently of DOA, but any agency to which DOA delegates purchasing authority must adhere to all statutory requirements that would apply if DOA made the purchases. In making purchases, DOA and the agencies to which DOA delegates purchasing authority are required, subject to numerous exceptions, to make purchases by solicitation of bids or competitive sealed proposals preceded

by public notice. Agencies must provide written justification for contractual service procurements and must comply with rules of DOA regarding conflicts of interest between contractors and agency employees. Agencies must offer the department of corrections (DOC) the opportunity to supply those materials, supplies, equipment or services that DOC is able to supply. Agencies must purchase computer services that are provided by DOA from DOA, unless DOA permits otherwise.

and to
adhere to
other
requirements

preceded by public
notice. Under the
bill,

This bill permits the investment board to make all purchases independently of DOA, ~~with or without public notice or~~ ^{including the requirement for} solicitation of bids or proposals, ~~except that~~ ^{however,} the board must procure all stationery and printing from the lowest responsible bidder. ~~Under the bill, the board is not subject to most~~ ^{and excludes the investment board from certain} requirements that DOA and other

executive branch agencies must adhere to in making purchases. The bill permits the investment board to continue to make any of its purchases through DOA, in which case all current requirements continue to apply.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1573/1 ***

Under current law, the secretary of administration must limit the total amount of any temporary reallocations from segregated funds to the general fund at any one time during a fiscal year to an amount equal to 5% of the total appropriations of general purpose revenue, calculated by the secretary as of that time and for that fiscal year. This bill authorizes the secretary of administration to permit an additional 3% of the total appropriations of general purpose revenue to be used for temporary reallocations to the general fund but only if the reallocation is for a period not to exceed 30 days.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1139/1 ***

biennial Currently, all state agencies, except the legislature and the courts, must submit budget requests to DOA no later than September 15 of each even-numbered year. This bill directs those agencies to submit *biennial* budget requests to DOA before each budget period *no later than* the date prescribed by DOA.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1805/2 ***

Current statutes ~~contain a statement which states~~ *provide* that "[n]o bill directly or indirectly affecting general purpose revenues ... may be enacted by the legislature if the bill would cause the estimated general fund balance on June 30 of any fiscal year ... to be an amount equal to less than one percent of the total general purpose revenue appropriations for that fiscal year plus any amount from general purpose revenue designated as "Compensation Reserves" for that fiscal year ..."

changes This bill ~~revises~~ *provisions* that ~~statement~~ for fiscal years 2000–01 and thereafter, ~~change the reference~~ to the percentage of the general fund balance as follows:

- with respect to*
1. For fiscal year 2000–01, 1.1% of general purpose revenue (GPR) appropriations for that fiscal year.
 2. For fiscal year 2001–02, 1.2% of GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.
 3. For fiscal year 2002–03, 1.4% of GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.
 4. For fiscal year 2003–04, 1.6% of GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.

5. For fiscal year 2004-05, 1.8% of GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.
6. For fiscal year 2005-06 and thereafter, 2% of GPR appropriations for that fiscal year.

Neither the current statutes nor the bill affects the power of the legislature and the governor to enact legislation.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1838/1 ***

Under current law, the board of commissioners of public lands (BCPL) is responsible for managing certain lands held in trust by the state. The proceeds from these lands are deposited in the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund and the agricultural college fund (collectively, the trust funds). Under current law, BCPL may deduct expenses necessarily incurred in caring for and selling the lands from moneys deposited in the trust funds. This bill provides that such expenses ~~may~~ include soil surveys and soil mapping activities.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0481/2 ***

Under current law, BCPL is ~~authorized to~~ ^{may} loan moneys from the trust funds ^{to} certain local units of government. Current law also provides that any such borrower, after March 15 and prior to August 1 of any year, may prepay any part of the loan without penalty. This bill provides that, if a borrower prepays the outstanding principal balance of the loan before the due date of the first instalment payment, BCPL may charge the borrower a fee to cover any administrative costs incurred by BCPL in originating and servicing the loan.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0605/3 ***

Under current law, the governor may not administer, and no board, commission or department may encumber or expend, any block grant moneys received from the federal government under any federal law enacted after August 31, 1995, unless the governor first notifies JCF in writing that the block grant has been received. ~~The written notice must contain an explanation of how the block grant moneys will be expended. If, within 14 working days, the cochairpersons of JCF have not notified~~

and allows JCF an opportunity to review and approve or disapprove its proposed expenditure

the governor that JCF has scheduled a meeting for the purpose of reviewing the proposed expenditure of grant moneys, the moneys may be expended as proposed in the governor's notice. Otherwise, the moneys may not be expended except as approved by JCF. This type of approval process is referred to as a 14-day passive review

(w/ JCF) This bill exempts from ~~the 14-day passive review process~~ ^{JCF} (and approve) the expenditure of block grant moneys that are allocated for certain public assistance and local assistance programs. The bill also changes the appropriations into which those block grants are deposited from continuing appropriations to annual appropriations. This change limits the department of workforce development's (DWD's) spending authority to the lesser of the amount specified in the appropriation or the amount received from the federal government.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1542/2 ***

~~STATE BUILDING PROGRAM~~

① state building program
subsub This bill enumerates in the 1999-2001 state building program a full-scale aquaculture demonstration facility to be built at Ashland and to be operated by the board of regents of the UW System. ~~See EDUCATION, HIGHER EDUCATION.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -2073/4 ***

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT

Wisconsin election campaign fund supplement

Currently, a candidate for legislative office at the general election or a special election may qualify to receive a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund to finance certain campaign expenses. The maximum amount of the grant that is available to such a candidate may be reduced if the balance in the legislative and special election campaign account does not contain sufficient money to provide all eligible candidates who apply and qualify for grants with the maximum grants to which the candidates are entitled. The amount of money in the legislative and special election campaign account and the other accounts of the Wisconsin election

campaign fund depends in part upon the number of designations made to the fund by individuals filing income tax returns.

This bill transfers \$750,000 in general purpose revenue into the legislative and special election campaign account in fiscal year 2000-01.

(wA) The bill also directs the secretary of administration to submit proposed legislation relating to campaign finance reform and composition of the elections board to the cochairpersons of ~~the joint committee on finances~~ JCF, no later than April 1, 1999.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1254/5 ***

State land information system

Currently, DOA ~~is authorized to~~ ^{may} develop and maintain a geographic information system relating to land in this state ~~for the use of governmental and nongovernmental units~~. Currently, the land information board directs and supervises the state land information program. The board is abolished effective September 1, 2003. Prior to September 1, 2003, counties must transfer to the land information board a portion of the fees collected by registers of deeds for recording documents. Revenue from these fees supports the operation of the board and the remainder is used to provide grants to counties for land records modernization projects.

This bill directs the land information board to transfer a portion of this fee revenue, prior to September 1, 2003, to DOA for the purpose of developing and maintaining a computer-based Wisconsin land information system, without direction or supervision from the board. Under the bill, DOA continues to be responsible for the development and maintenance of the system on and after September 1, 2003, but the bill provides no specific funding for this purpose.

The bill also authorizes DOA to conduct soil surveys and soil mapping activities. Under the bill, DOA may assess any state agency any amount that it

determines to be required to conduct the surveys and mapping activities. In addition, the bill permits DOA to contract with ~~the board of commissioners of public land~~^{BCPL} to conduct soil surveys and soil mapping activities on lands under the jurisdiction of ~~that board~~^{BCPL}. ~~The bill appropriates to DOA all revenue received from state agencies to be used for soil surveys and soil mapping activities.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1306/3 ***

State grants for local governmental planning

This bill permits DOA to award grants to counties, cities, villages, towns ^{and} regional planning commissions ~~will be used~~ to finance the cost of planning activities, including contracting for planning consultant services, public planning sessions and other planning outreach and educational activities, or ~~for the~~^{to} purchase ~~of~~ computerized planning data, planning software or the hardware required to utilize that data or software. The grants are funded by federal moneys provided to this state for transportation-related planning activities. DOA must require any local governmental unit that receives a grant ~~under the bill~~ to finance at least 20% of the cost of the product or service to be funded by that grant from its own resources. All proposed expenditures to be made under any grant are subject to the written approval of the secretary of transportation.

National and community service board functions

Under current law, the national and community service board ~~is attached to the~~^{uses} DOA ~~for administrative purposes~~. The board utilizes federal moneys and moneys that it receives from gifts, grants and bequests to ~~provide assistance to~~^{provide} persons who operate service programs that address unmet human, educational, environmental or public safety needs. Under this bill, the board is attached to the department of health and family services ~~(DHFS) for administrative purposes~~.

Currently, the national and community service board ~~makes~~^{awards} Wisconsin promise challenge grants^{to} to countywide consortia of public and private entities

^{that}
~~will~~ provide resources to underserved youth. This program expires on January 1, 2000. The bill transfers administration of this program to DOA.

(I) ^{Penalty assessments} ~~Subsub~~ *** ANALYSIS FROM -1265/7 ***

With certain exceptions, current law imposes a penalty assessment on any person who is ordered to pay a fine or forfeiture for violating a state law or a local ordinance. The penalty assessment is set at 23% of the total amount of the fines or forfeitures imposed for the violation. The moneys collected from penalty assessments are ~~currently~~ ^{statutory} credited directly to various appropriation accounts based on a formula ~~in the statutes~~ and the appropriation accounts specify the purposes for which the moneys may be used. These purposes ~~currently~~ include ^{the following} (1) training for local law enforcement officers and state correctional officers; 2) purchase of crime laboratory equipment; 3) matching federal funds provided for various law enforcement programs; 4) county-tribal law enforcement projects; 5) diversion of youth from gang activities; and 6) alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and treatment for minors. ^{plain}

This bill provides that, instead of being credited to specific appropriation accounts based on a statutory formula, all moneys collected from penalty assessments ~~will be~~ ^{are} credited to a single appropriation account in the office of justice assistance ~~DOA~~ in DOA. Specified amounts of the moneys in this ~~DOA~~ appropriation account ~~will then be~~ ^{are} transferred to other appropriation accounts to be used for the same purposes as under current law, except that under the bill no penalty assessment moneys ~~will be~~ ^{are} provided to fund county-tribal law enforcement projects. Under the bill, county-tribal law enforcement projects ~~will be~~ ^{are} funded using revenue that the state receives under Indian gaming compacts. The bill also ~~provides~~ ^{allows} ~~that~~ penalty assessment moneys ~~will be~~ ^{to} used for several new purposes, including information technology systems for DOC, automated justice information systems

sub
PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

and reimbursement to counties for the costs of providing crime victim and witness services.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1692/1 ***

This bill requires the public service commission (PSC) to conduct a study on implementing retail consumer choice for all consumers of electricity in this state. The study must address the following: 1) the infrastructure, taxation and statutory changes that are necessary for implementing retail choice; 2) recommendations for regulating new market entrants; 3) transitional, stranded and public benefits costs; and 4) the development and use of renewable energy resources.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0631/1 ***

Under current law, certain persons may file complaints with the PSC that allege a violation of the statutory provisions regarding public utilities. In addition, the PSC may, on its own motion, initiate a proceeding to determine whether such a violation has occurred.

This bill prohibits a person from filing a complaint, or making any other filing in a proceeding before the PSC, unless there is a nonfrivolous basis for doing so and unless each of the following is satisfied: 1) the filing is reasonably supported by applicable law; 2) the allegations in the filing have evidentiary support or are likely to have such support after further investigation or discovery; 3) the ~~filing~~ ^{filing} is not intended to harass another party to the proceeding; and 4) the filing is not intended to create a needless increase in the cost of litigation.

Within 60 days after a complaint is filed, the PSC must determine whether the complaint violates the ~~specified~~ ^{specified} prohibitions. The bill also allows the PSC to determine at any time during a proceeding whether a person has made a filing that violates the prohibitions. If the PSC determines that there is a violation, the PSC must order the violator to pay the reasonable expenses that any other party to the proceeding

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to
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incurred because of the filing. In addition, the PSC may directly assess a forfeiture of between \$25 and \$5,000 against the violator.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1976/1 ***

This bill allows ^{the} PSC to approve a tariff filed by an electric public utility that allows a firm customer of the utility to sell unused firm service to an interruptible customer of the utility. ~~The bill defines a "firm customer" as~~ (an industrial or commercial customer ^{of the utility} that receives firm service), which is ~~defined as~~ retail electric service that is provided on a noninterruptible basis. ~~An interruptible customer is~~

^{which is} defined as an industrial or commercial customer ^{of the utility} that receives retail electric service on an interruptible basis. The PSC may approve such a tariff if it determines that such sales contribute to energy conservation and load management that are designed to reduce the energy needs of firm customers. If a firm customer contracts with an interruptible customer for such a sale under a tariff approved under the bill, the public utility must replace the firm service that is sold by the firm customer with interruptible service, and provide firm service to the interruptible customer in ^{an} amount that is equal to 80% of the amount of firm service that ^{was} sold.

As *** ANALYSIS FROM -0632/1 ***

Under current law, the PSC may, under certain circumstances, obtain from any public utility any information necessary for the PSC to perform its duties and ^{may} order a public utility to produce certain records. Under this bill, the PSC may require a telecommunications utility to submit information only if the PSC reduces, to the extent practicable, any burden on the telecommunications utility that results from complying with the requirement. In addition, a telecommunications utility is not required to provide information to the PSC unless the PSC certifies that the information is necessary for the PSC to enforce a statutory requirement and that the information is not unnecessarily duplicative of information that is already in the PSC's possession.

Also under current law, the PSC is allowed to withhold from public inspection any information that aids a competitor of a public utility. Under this bill, the PSC is required to withhold such information from public inspection. Under the bill, the PSC is also required to withhold from public inspection any information that is designated as confidential by a public utility that may aid a competitor of the public utility.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -2027/1 ***

Under current law, a tariff filed with the PSC in which a telecommunications utility offers either a new telecommunications service or promotional rates may not take effect ~~before~~ ^{until} ten days after the tariff is filed. Under certain specified circumstances, the PSC may also suspend the effectiveness of such a tariff. This bill provides that such a tariff is effective on the date specified in the tariff, unless the PSC suspends the effectiveness of the tariff as allowed under current law.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1618/2 ***

Resource recovery and recycling

This bill ~~deletes~~ requirements for DOA to submit an annual report to the governor and legislature relating to the state resource recovery and recycling program and to submit an annual report to the recycling market development board regarding DOA's resource recovery and recycling activities. (Under current law, the requirement for the report to the recycling market development board is ~~deleted~~ ^{eliminated} effective June 30, 2001.) The bill also ~~deletes~~ ^{eliminates} a requirement for DOA to maintain a clearinghouse of information regarding products made from recycled or recovered materials for purchase by state agencies and authorities. ~~In addition,~~ ^{also} the bill repeals an appropriation to DOA from the recycling fund to finance DOA's recycling procurement specifications functions and administration of the recycled materials clearinghouse.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1495/4 ***

State master lease program

Currently, DOA may enter into a master lease for the lease of goods or the provision of services on behalf of one or more state agencies. This procedure may be used in lieu of direct procurement of goods or services and in some cases is used to finance the acquisition of goods by the state.

This bill permits DOA to use a master lease to obtain any property (real or personal) or services on behalf of a state agency, except that DOA may not use a master lease to obtain facilities for use or occupancy by the state or to obtain internal improvements (public works).

(wq) The bill also permits DOA to use a master lease to obtain any property or services related to public safety functions on behalf of a local government.

Currently, DOA may undertake energy conservation construction projects. These projects are different from other state building projects in that they are undertaken outside the authorized state building program and are not subject to public notice and bidding requirements. Under such a project, the contractor guarantees energy savings to be realized by the state in a stated amount within a specified period, and, if the savings are not realized by the state within that period, the contractor need not be paid by the state for any difference between the amount specified in the contract and the savings realized. Currently, the contractor must undertake construction of any project at its own expense. Under this bill, the state or the contractor may finance the cost of construction. If the state finances the cost of construction and the savings resulting from the construction within the period specified in the audit are less than the amount specified in the contract, the contractor must remit the difference to the state. The bill provides that, if a master lease is used to finance payments to be made to a contractor who is engaged in such a construction project, the payments under the lease may not be conditioned upon

when the state pays for the construction project

any payment required to be made by the contractor resulting from the contractor's guarantee.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -2005/4 ***

Glass ceiling initiative

This bill creates a glass ceiling board, which is attached to DOA for administrative purposes. The board consists of two senators and two representatives to the assembly, chosen in the same manner as members of standing committees are chosen; and 21 other members appointed by the governor to serve for three-year terms, selected in part from persons holding positions in the private sector and in part from persons holding positions in the public sector. The board is

directed to: , and directs the board to do all of the following:

1. Administer ^{an annual} Governor's Glass Ceiling Award Program to recognize Wisconsin businesses and organizations that advance or promote the advancement of women and minority group members to upper-level management positions.

2. ~~Conduct outreach and provide other resources to~~ disseminate information to employers on glass ceiling issues and effective programs that have helped eliminate barriers to ^{the} promotion of women and minority group members to upper-level management positions.

3. Identify businesses and industries that provide exceptional opportunities for women and minority group members to advance to upper-level management positions, and, whenever appropriate, promote the expansion of such businesses and industries in this state.

4. Actively promote the appointment of qualified women and minority group members to public and private governing bodies.

~~Under the bill, the women's council is directed to provide staffing and other support services to the board and to pay expenses required to operate the board.~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1739/1 ***

Ethics and lobbying law counsel

This bill permits the governor, upon request of the ethics board, to employ special counsel for the purpose of assisting the board in investigating or prosecuting an alleged violation of the lobbying regulation law or the code of ethics for state public officials and employees. The ^{special} counsel is paid from a sum sufficient appropriation for the compensation of special counsel.

(wA) Currently, neither the governor nor the ethics board is authorized to employ special counsel for this purpose.

(I) ^{Subsub} ~~Cultural arts authorities~~ *** ANALYSIS FROM -1771/1 *** ^{prepare}

This bill directs the legislative reference bureau (LRB) to ~~produce~~ a bill draft creating cultural arts authorities, based on instructions provided by DOA. The secretary of ~~DOA~~ ^{administration must} submit the bill to the cochairpersons of JCF no later than April 1, 1999.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1969/P2 ***

~~STATE GOVERNMENT~~

(I) ^{Subsub} ~~Sales of tobacco to minors~~ ~~OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT~~

This bill requires the LRB to prepare legislation, based on final drafting instructions submitted ^{by DSA} not later than March 1, 1999, ~~to the LRB by DOA~~ authorizing the development of a statewide protocol for licensing authorities and law enforcement agencies in conducting compliance surveys to determine the prevalence of illegal retail sales of tobacco products to underage persons. The bill requires the secretary of ~~DOA~~ ^{administration} to submit the proposed legislation to the cochairpersons of ~~the joint committee on finance~~ (JCF) not later than April 1, 1999.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0417/2 *** ^{award}

Under current law, DOA may ~~make~~ grants that do not exceed \$50,000 each to counties and municipalities, community action agencies and private, nonprofit organizations for the purpose of providing housing and associated support services

> (I) ^{Subsub} Transitional housing grants

(F) Representation by department of justice ← subsub

to homeless families and individuals. ~~The~~^{bill} removes the dollar limit on the grants so that a grant of any size may be awarded.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1554/6***

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1266/3 *****

Currently, if requested to do so by the head of a state ~~department~~^{agency}, the department of justice (DOJ) ^{agency} defends that ~~department~~ or any state officer, employee or agent of that ~~department~~^{agency} in a civil action brought against that ~~department~~ or person for an act ^{arising} ~~growing~~ out of his or her official duties. In addition to receiving general program revenue, the attorney general is paid by state ~~departments~~^{agencies} for the legal services provided under contracts or understandings between DOJ and the other ~~departments~~^{agencies}.

This bill ~~provides that~~ any money that is received by DOJ as the result of a contract or understanding between DOJ and another state agency that is approved by JCF or as part of the biennial budget act ~~shall be credited to an appropriation account for use by DOJ.~~ Under the bill, any money collected by DOJ under a contract or understanding with a state agency that is not approved by JCF or as part of the biennial budget act ~~shall be paid into the general fund.~~ In addition, the bill provides that a state agency may not be charged for legal services provided to that agency by DOJ if DOJ is not required by statute to provide legal services to that agency and if that agency does not have a contract or understanding with DOJ that is approved by ~~the~~ JCF or as part of the biennial budget act.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1084/1 *****

State employe addresses and telephone numbers

Under current law, any person may inspect, copy or receive a copy of a public record unless the record is specifically exempted from access under state or federal law or authorized to be withheld from access under state law, or unless the custodian of the record demonstrates that the harm done to the public interest by providing access to the record outweighs the strong public interest in providing access.

is not directly appropriated to DOJ

Applying this test, the courts have denied requests for access to some personnel records of public employees, such as home addresses of law enforcement officers. See *State ex rel. Journal / Sentinel, Inc. v. Arreola*, 207 Wis. 2d 496, 516 (Ct. App., 1996).

This bill specifically authorizes the custodian of any record of a state governmental unit to withhold from access information contained in a record of the governmental unit pertaining to the home address or home telephone number of ~~any~~^{any} employee of that governmental unit.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1781/3 ***

Expenditure authority of department of administration

Currently, general purpose revenue is appropriated to DOA in separate appropriations for general program operations and for the operation of the state prosecution system (compensation of district attorneys and their deputies and assistants). This bill consolidates those appropriations.

Currently, program revenue is appropriated to DOA in ~~separate~~^{four} appropriations for: 1) transportation services; 2) printing, mail distribution and record services; 3) financial services; and 4) other services, except building construction services, telecommunications and data processing services, information technology services and projects and Wisconsin land council services. The revenue is derived from moneys received from other state agencies. This bill consolidates those four appropriations.

Under the consolidations, revenue collected for one purpose may be used by DOA for a different purpose within the same appropriation account, subject to ~~the~~^{the} ~~budgetary~~ intent of the governor, JCF and legislature, as specified in various budgetary documents.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1679/2 ***

Funding source for department of administration positions

Currently, with limited exceptions, no state agency for which full-time equivalent positions have been authorized may change the funding source ~~for~~^{of} ~~any~~^{any}.

position that was provided by the legislature, JCF or the governor at the time the position was authorized or at the time the funding source was last changed. ^{this ✓}

This bill permits DOA, during the period beginning on the day on which ~~the~~ bill becomes law and ending on June 30, 2001, or on the day before publication of the 2001–03 biennial budget act, whichever is later, to change the funding source ^{of} for any position authorized for DOA to carry out its functions with respect to supervision and management, the land information board, risk management, facilities management, housing assistance or gaming regulation if the position is currently funded from program revenue and the funding for the position would remain funded from program revenue that is collected by DOA to carry out one of these functions. The bill provides that any ^{such} change in the funding source ^{of} for a position ~~made under the bill~~ remains in effect after the period specified in the bill unless changed in accordance with current procedures. The bill also directs the secretary of administration to report quarterly to the cochairpersons of JCF concerning the positions for which the funding source has been changed under the bill.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1821/4 ***

Arrangements between governor and state agencies

This bill permits the governor to enter into cooperative arrangements with state agencies under which the agencies provide assistance to the governor in carrying out his or her responsibilities. The bill also permits the governor to expend any moneys received from the agencies to carry out these arrangements. Currently, the governor is not expressly authorized to enter into such arrangements.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1850/1 ***

Legislative technology bureau services

This bill permits the director of the legislative technology services bureau, by lease agreement, to purchase and install computer networking equipment to serve facilities of state agencies that are located in the same building in which a legislative branch office is located or in an adjacent building, and to provide related

maintenance and support services to such agencies. Currently, the bureau is authorized and directed to provide and coordinate information technology support and services to the legislative branch of state government only.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1891/1 *****

Consolidation of state vehicle fleet management functions

This bill directs DOA to submit for consideration of JCF ~~at its fourth quarterly meeting under s. 13.10, Stats.~~ ^{during the fourth quarter of} 1999, an implementation plan for consolidating the vehicle fleet management functions of the department of natural resources (DNR) with the corresponding functions of DOA. The bill also directs DOA to submit for consideration of JCF ~~at its third quarterly meeting under s. 13.10, Stats.~~ ^{during the third} ~~in the year~~ ^{quarter} 2000 an implementation plan for consolidating the vehicle fleet management functions of the department of transportation (DOT) and the ~~University of Wisconsin-Madison~~ ^{UW} ~~Madison~~ with the corresponding functions of DOA. The bill permits JCF to approve or to modify and approve the plans. If JCF approves a plan, with or without modifications, DOA may implement that plan. If JCF does not approve any plan, DOA may not implement that plan.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1917/1 *****

TAXATION

INCOME TAXATION

This bill makes various changes in the structure of the individual income tax system. The bill modifies the calculation of adjusted gross income (AGI), prohibits new claims from being made under certain income tax credits, creates a personal exemption, modifies the itemized deductions credit and modifies the sliding scale standard deduction and the tax rates and brackets.

Under current law, the standard income tax deduction has four different categories, each of which has a different deduction amount based on income. The maximum standard deduction amounts in each category phase out as income

increases. This bill retains the same four categories and increases the maximum income at which the standard deduction reaches \$0.

Under current law, the dollar amounts of the standard deduction and the dollar amounts of Wisconsin AGI ~~(WAGI)~~ are indexed for inflation for taxable years that begin after December 31, 1998. ^{This} bill suspends indexing for taxable year 2000.

Under current law, there are three income tax brackets for single individuals, certain fiduciaries, heads of households and married persons. This bill expands the number of brackets to four and lowers the rate of taxation in all four brackets in taxable year 2000. The bill also lowers the rate of taxation for taxable year 2001 and all taxable years thereafter for the first three brackets. The brackets remain the same for taxable year 2001 and are indexed for inflation in taxable years thereafter.

Under current law, the individual income tax brackets are indexed for inflation for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998. This bill suspends indexing until taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001.

Under current law, after an individual calculates his or her gross tax liability, several tax credits may be calculated to reduce his or her gross tax liability. Some credits, like the earned income tax credit and the homestead tax credit, are refundable. Some credits, like the school property tax credit, the working families tax credit and the married persons credit, are nonrefundable. Generally, with a refundable credit, if the amount of the claim exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, or if there is no tax due, the excess amount of the credit is paid to the claimant by a check from the state. With a nonrefundable credit, the amount of the credit is available only up to the amount of the taxpayer's tax liability.

Under this bill, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999, no new claims may be filed for the following nonrefundable tax credits: the school property tax credit, the working families tax credit, the dependent credit and the senior credit. In addition, the bill increases the married persons tax credit from a maximum credit

of \$385 to \$440 in taxable year 2000 and from a maximum of \$420 to \$480 in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

Under current law, the department of revenue (DOR) may not adjust the withholding tables to reflect the changes made to the tax rates, ^{or the} changes in dollar amounts with respect to bracket indexing ^{or} and with respect to standard deduction indexing for taxable years that begin before January 1, 2000. Under this bill, DOR must adjust the withholding tables to reflect the changes made to the tax rates and changes in dollar amounts with respect to bracket indexing that are made in this bill on July 1, 2000.

Under current law, for ~~claims~~ ^{homestead tax} filed in 1991 and thereafter, the ~~homestead tax credit~~ ^{eligible} threshold income is \$8,000, the maximum property taxes that a claimant may use in calculating his or her credit are \$1,450 and the maximum income is \$19,154. ~~This bill changes current law starting with claims filed in 2000.~~ Under this bill, for claims filed in 2000 and thereafter, the maximum ^{eligible} income is raised to \$20,290. The threshold income and maximum property taxes remain the same as under current law.

This bill also modifies the nonrefundable itemized deductions credit. Under current law, the itemized deductions credit is calculated as 5% of the difference between the sum of certain amounts that are allowed as itemized deductions under the Internal Revenue Code ^(IRC) and the standard deduction. Under this bill, miscellaneous itemized deductions that are allowed as itemized deductions under the ~~Internal Revenue Code~~ ^{IRC} are not allowed under the itemized deductions credit.

~~The~~ ^{This} bill creates a personal exemption for a taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse and the taxpayer's dependents. The personal exemption is \$600 for each of these persons in taxable year 2000 and \$700 ^{for each of these persons} for taxable years that begin after December 31, 2000. An additional personal exemption exists for taxpayers who are at least 65 years old. This additional exemption is \$200 for taxable year 2000 and \$250 for taxable years

that begin after December 31, 2000. The bill also ^{eliminates} ~~repeals~~ the state's treatment of social security benefits, thus taxing the benefits at ^{the} ~~a higher~~ rate, ^{used by} ~~which is the same~~ rate as the federal government, ^{which is a higher rate}

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1837/5 ***

Under current law, when computing corporate income taxes and franchise taxes, a formula is used to attribute a portion of a corporation's income to this state. The formula has three factors: a sales factor, a property factor and a payroll factor. The sales factor represents 50% of the formula and the property and payroll factors each represent 25% of the formula. When computing income taxes and franchise taxes for an insurance company, a formula with a premium ^s factor and a payroll factor is used to attribute a portion of an insurance company's income to this state. *

Under this bill, beginning on January 1, 2000, the sales factor will be the only factor used to attribute a portion of a corporation's income to this state and the premiums factor will be the only factor used to attribute a portion of an insurance company's income to this state.

^{also} The bill ³ ~~also~~ broadens the definition of ³ ~~sales~~ as it relates to the sales factor used to apportion income for tax purposes. Receipts from the lease or rental of motor vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft and vessels used in this state are included in the sales factor. The sales factor also includes the royalties for the use of intangible property, the sales of intangible property and receipts from the performance of services.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1689/4 ***

Under current law, each separate corporation doing business in this state must file a tax return with DOR reporting its net income. A corporation's net income includes interest, dividends and the sale of intangible assets received by the corporation from another corporation if the corporations are a unitary business. ~~A unitary business is, generally, an affiliated group of corporations that operate as a unit and is characterized by centralized management and decision making.~~ ^{which} ~~unitary business is, generally, an affiliated group of corporations that operate as a unit and is characterized by centralized management and decision making.~~ ^{which} ~~unitary business is, generally, an affiliated group of corporations that operate as a unit and is characterized by centralized management and decision making.~~ ^{under} ~~unitary business is, generally, an affiliated group of corporations that operate as a unit and is characterized by centralized management and decision making.~~ ^{comma}

~~current law~~ ^{Even} separate corporations that are part of a unitary business are not required to file a combined tax return. Instead, a corporation doing business in this state that is part of a unitary business files a separate return.

This bill requires that an affiliated group of corporations that is ~~part of~~ a unitary business file a combined tax return with DOR. The bill creates a presumption that all corporations that are part of an affiliated group are unitary and must file a combined return.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1785/P3 ***

Under current law, an eligible claimant may recover a certain amount of property taxes paid through the refundable farmland preservation credit. One of the ~~current law~~ eligibility requirements for the farmland preservation credit is that the farmland to which the ~~claim~~ ^{credit} relates must be subject ~~to~~ either a farmland preservation agreement or to a county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance ~~and that~~ requires the claimant to abide by certain soil and water conservation standards.

^{Currently,} ~~The current law~~ credit is computed under a formula that is based on property taxes accrued on the claimant's farmland in the preceding calendar year, the claimant's household income and the ~~contract, planning~~ ^{agreement} or zoning provisions that cover the farmland. This bill retains most of the current law's formulas but, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the formulas ~~do~~ ^{does} not include any ~~factor for a~~ ^{or} farmland preservation agreement ~~or~~ exclusive agricultural use zoning ~~or county~~ preservation plans. See AGRICULTURE. For new claims that are filed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the maximum credit ~~that~~ ^{for which} a claimant ~~could~~ ^{is} be eligible ~~is~~ is reduced from current law levels and no new claims may be filed for a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2002.

The bill also creates a new, refundable farmland preservation acreage credit. This credit may be claimed by any person who is an eligible claimant under the

farmland preservation credit. Under the acreage credit, a claimant who sells, donates or otherwise transfers the development rights to the claimant's farmland to a nonprofit entity ~~or to~~ the state or ~~to a political subdivision~~ a city, village, town or county ~~may~~ claim the credit. The bill defines "development rights" as a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation, the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.

A nonprofit entity may develop the farmland with the written consent of the owner of the property and of ~~DNR~~ ^{the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection}, but only in a way that retains or protects natural, scenic or open space values of the farmland. If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers development rights to a political subdivision, the political subdivision may develop the farmland only in a way that is consistent with certain comprehensive planning requirements.

The acreage credit may only be claimed by the claimant who owns the farmland when the development rights are initially transferred. No new claims may be filed under the acreage credit for taxable years that begin after December 31, 2002.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0574/1 ***

Current law provides a tuition expenses subtraction, or deduction, from federal adjusted gross income ~~for an amount paid~~ ^{of} up to \$3,000 per year per student ^{for} tuition to attend a university, college, technical college or other approved school that is located in this state or that is subject to the Minnesota-Wisconsin reciprocity agreement. The subtraction is phased out at certain income levels. Also under current law, nonresidents and part-year residents of this state may claim a prorated amount of the subtraction. This bill clarifies that the proration applicable to nonresidents and part-year residents of this state applies at all times and not just

when the taxpayer is subject to the phaseout provisions and also changes current law such that the limitation of the credit to a claimant's total wages, income and net earnings from a trade or business taxable by this state applies to all taxpayers.

Under federal law, the amounts claimed under the state tuition expenses subtraction may also be claimed as a federal itemized deduction if the expenses are ~~job~~ related. Under this bill, amounts claimed as a deduction under the tuition expenses subtraction may not be used in calculating the itemized deductions credit.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0762/P1 ***

Under current law, an individual income tax refund that is payable on the basis of a joint return must be issued jointly to the persons who filed the return. Under this bill, if DOR is sent a copy of a formerly married couple's divorce judgment and that judgment apportions any tax refund that may be due the former couple, DOR is required to send the refund check to the person to whom the tax refund is apportioned, or one check to each of the former spouses, according to the apportionment that is specified under the terms of the judgment.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0575/P3 ***

Currently, Wisconsin ~~Statutes~~ provide that alimony and supplemental unemployment compensation that ^{are} paid while an individual is not a resident of this state may not be claimed as a deduction ^{has} for Wisconsin income tax purposes. The U.S. Supreme Court ^{has} ruled that a similar New York law violates the ~~Privileges and Immunities~~ clause of the U.S. Constitution. This bill ^{modifies the} changes the Wisconsin ~~Statutes~~ to conform to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the New York case.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0549/P1 ***

^{Currently,} ~~The~~ department of commerce ~~(department)~~ administers three types of development zone programs. Generally, after the department designates an area as one of the three types of development zones, a person or corporation that conducts or that intends to conduct economic activity in the designated zone is or may be certified by the department as eligible for certain tax credits.

The calculation of one of these credits is based in part on a claimant's hiring members of a targeted group, as defined in the IRC, who are certified under a 90-day requirement by the department and who are also subject to certification rules under the IRC. This bill ~~eliminates~~ the requirement that certification must occur within ~~this~~ 90-day period.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0573/P2 ***

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1749/1 ***

Under current law, the state imposes an income or franchise tax on a foreign corporation doing business in this state. However, a foreign corporation may engage in certain business-related activities in this state without becoming subject to the state income or franchise tax.

This bill allows a foreign corporation to store its tangible personal property in this state and transfer possession of its tangible personal property to a person in this state, without becoming subject to the state income or franchise tax, if the other person uses the personal property for fabricating, processing, manufacturing or printing.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -2023/1 ***

PROPERTY TAXATION

Under current law, DOR assesses the value of taxable property in a county or taxation district. A county or taxation district may appeal DOR's assessment of the property in the county or taxation district by filing an appeal with the tax appeals commission. If the tax appeals commission determines on appeal that DOR incorrectly assessed the taxable property in a county or taxation district, the tax appeals commission may redetermine the assessment. ~~The tax appeals commission~~ ^{Under current law,} is authorized to hear appeals of tax matters, at times and places designated by the commission, ~~including~~ ^{and} tax matters that are small claims cases where the amount in controversy is less than \$2,500. The tax appeals commission may impose a \$1,000 penalty on a taxpayer who pursues a frivolous appeal.

Under this bill, a county or taxation district may appeal DOR's assessment of the property of the county or taxation district by filing an appeal with DOR. DOR hears the appeal and, if DOR determines that the appealed assessment is incorrect, DOR redetermines the assessment. DOR's decision on appeal may be appealed to the tax appeals commission.

~~Under~~ ^{authorize} this bill, the tax appeals commission ~~may~~ ^{to} submit a case to summary proceedings (an alternative dispute resolution proceeding) if the amount in controversy is less than \$100,000. The bill also increases the penalty for pursuing a frivolous appeal to \$5,000 and provides that the commission may ~~only~~ hold hearings ^{only in} ~~in any of~~ the following places: Appleton, Eau Claire, LaCrosse, Madison, Milwaukee and Wausau.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1005/P4 ***

Under current law, if a person does not pay the tax that is due on a parcel of real property before September 1, the county treasurer ~~is required to~~ ^{must} issue a tax certificate to the county that relates to that property. The issuance of a tax certificate begins the redemption period during which the taxpayer may retain his or her property by paying the delinquent taxes. If the property is not redeemed during the redemption period, which is usually two years, the county may acquire the property by taking a tax deed ^{or} by other methods.

* Under this bill, if a county does not ~~take~~ a tax deed for property that is subject to a tax certificate and that is contaminated by a hazardous substance, within two years after the expiration of the redemption period, the county must, upon receiving a written request from the city, village or town ~~(municipality)~~ within whose jurisdiction the property is located, acquire the property by taking a tax deed. The county may then either retain ownership of the property or transfer ownership of the property, without consideration, to the municipality.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1431/2 ***

Under current law, a taxation district transfers its tax roll to the county or counties in which the taxation district is located. The county accepts all delinquent property taxes from the taxation district and credits the taxation district for delinquent taxes in the next tax levy. The county attempts to collect the delinquent property taxes by issuing a tax certificate. After the county issues a tax certificate, an owner of real property has two years to redeem the certificate by paying the delinquent taxes. If the taxes remain unpaid after two years, the county may record a tax deed on the property.

(w/ A) However, a county may cancel the delinquent taxes if the property is contaminated by a hazardous substance and the property owner agrees to clean up, maintain and monitor the property. The taxation district that transferred the relevant tax roll receives a credit on its tax levy from the county even though the county has canceled the tax.

This bill requires a county that cancels delinquent taxes to charge back to the appropriate taxation district any or all of the amount of the canceled taxes and to include that amount in the county's next tax levy against the taxation district.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0770/3 *****

Under current law, a person that fails to include information on computer property that is exempt from property taxes on a report must forfeit \$10 for every \$100 that is not reported. This bill provides instead that the person forfeit \$10 for every \$1,000 that is not reported.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0756/2 *****

OTHER TAXATION

Under current law, computers are exempted from the general property tax paid by businesses. Also under current law, computers owned by telephone companies, which are ad valorem taxpayers, are exempted from the ad valorem tax. *An ad valorem tax is a tax imposed on property or on an article of commerce in proportion to its value,*

This bill exempts from ad valorem taxation computers owned by other ad valorem taxpayers, such as railroads, airlines, pipeline companies, conservation and regulation companies and municipal electric association projects.

The also
This bill creates a personal property tax exemption for fax machines, copiers, cash registers and automated teller machines.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0623/1 ***

Under current law, the sale of time-share property is subject to the real estate transfer fee. This bill exempts from real estate transfer fees conveyances of those time-share properties that give the owner the right to use or occupy the real property during at least four separated periods over at least four years. Under current law, some, but not all, conveyances that are exempt from the real estate transfer fee are also exempt from the requirement of filing a real estate transfer return. *This* bill exempts from the requirement of filing a real estate transfer return these conveyances of time-share property.

The furnishing of rooms or lodging through the sale of time-share properties *that are* exempted from the real estate transfer fee by this bill is currently subject to the sales tax only if the use of the rooms or lodging is not fixed at the time of sale as to the starting date or the lodging unit and is for less than one month. This bill subjects to the sales tax all sales of time-share properties that are for less than one month, whether or not they are exempted from the real estate transfer fee by this bill, and whether or not the use of the rooms or lodging is fixed at the time of the sale.

The bill also subjects to the sales tax those charges associated with time-share property that at the time of the charges would be subject to the sales tax.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1672/3 ***

Under current law, a county may adopt an ordinance to impose sales and use taxes upon county retailers. DOR collects the sales and use taxes imposed by counties. The state retains 1.5% of the sales and use taxes collected to cover the costs

incurred by the state to administer, enforce and collect the taxes. DOR distributes the remaining taxes collected to the respective counties.

(w/9) This bill increases, from 1.5% to 1.75%, the amount of taxes collected that are retained by the state.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0619/1 ***

This bill changes the tobacco products tax from an occupational tax to an excise tax.

This
~~The~~ bill permits DOR to enter into agreements with ^{American} Indian tribes to provide for the refunding of the tobacco products tax imposed on tobacco products sold on reservations to enrolled members of the tribe residing on the tribal reservation. In addition, DOR is required to refund 50% of the taxes collected ^{with} in respect to sales on reservations or trust lands of an ^{American} Indian tribe to the tribal council of the tribe having jurisdiction over the reservation or trust land on which the sale is made. These two provisions parallel existing authority of DOR in regard to cigarette taxes.

The
~~This~~ bill also reduces from 70% to 50% the percentage of cigarette tax revenue collected in sales on reservations or trust lands that ^{must be} refunded to ^{American} Indian tribes.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0764/P3 ***

Under current law, any taxpayer may petition DOR to compromise delinquent income or franchise taxes, including any applicable costs, penalties and interest.

(w/9) Under this bill, DOR is authorized to compromise any taxes, interest, penalties and costs that are due this state and that have not yet been recorded as delinquent.

The procedures that DOR is required to follow are the same as the current procedures that apply to compromises regarding delinquent income or franchise taxes, including costs, penalties and interest.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0778/P1 ***

This bill changes the rate of the gross earnings tax that is levied on a car line company and the amount that a railroad company must withhold from rental payments made to a car line company. A ^{car line company} is any person, other than

a railroad, engaged in the business of leasing or furnishing car line equipment to a railroad and "car line equipment" is any railroad car or other equipment used in railroad transportation under a rental agreement.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0622/P2 ***

Under current law, delinquent sales and use tax returns are subject to a \$10 late filing fee unless the return was not timely filed because of the death of the person required to file or because of reasonable cause, but not because of neglect. This bill changes the late filing fee to \$30 for returns that are filed for periods beginning after September 30, 1999, and changes the "reasonable cause" exception to a "good cause" exception.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0775/P1 ***

This bill removes the requirement that the recertification application for assessors and assessment personnel be notarized and that it be submitted at least 60 days before the expiration date of the current certificate. Also under the bill DOR may, for good cause, accept an application for renewal up to one year after the expiration of the current certificate if the applicant has complied with the current continuing education and other recertification requirements.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1014/2 ***

~~TRANSPORTATION~~

~~HIGHWAYS~~

Under current law, the building commission may issue revenue bonds in a principal amount of \$1,348,058,900, of which \$1,255,499,900 may be used for major highway projects and other transportation facilities and \$92,559,000 may be used for fees and other expenses related to the revenue obligations.

This bill increases the level of revenue bonding for major highway projects and transportation administrative facilities by 14.3% to \$1,435,165,900. The bill also authorizes the building commission to contract revenue obligations in any amount to pay fees and other expenses related to the revenue obligations.

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*** ANALYSIS FROM -1585/P2 ***

authorizes
 This bill creates a scenic byways program, under which the department of transportation DOT *to* may designate highways that have outstanding intrinsic value as scenic byways. The bill allows DOT to apply for federal designation of a scenic byway as a national scenic byway, *plain period* which federal designation would make the scenic byway eligible for federal aid for scenic byways.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1024/P1 ***

Under current law, outdoor advertising signs that are located along interstates and certain other highways and that advertise activities conducted on the property on which the signs are located (on-property signs) are subject to restrictions as to size, number and location.

(not) This bill prohibits the erection of on-property signs at locations that constitute traffic hazards and eliminates specific restrictions *that* apply ~~only~~ solely to on-property signs located outside the incorporated area of a city or village. The bill specifies that on-property signs do not require permits issued by DOT.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1738/P1 ***

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1615/P1 ***

DRIVERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Current law authorizes circuit courts and municipal courts to suspend or revoke a person's motor vehicle operating privilege for a variety of reasons, including failure to pay an amount ordered by the court for ordinance violations unrelated to operating a motor vehicle, such as failing to properly keep sidewalks clear of snow and ice. Suspensions and revocations for failure to pay generally *continue* until the person pays the amount owed. The suspension and revocation orders are forwarded to DOT, which updates the person's driving record to reflect the suspension or revocation.

This bill requires DOT to charge courts a processing fee for each court order that suspends or revokes a person's operating privilege for failure to pay a forfeiture that was imposed for violating an ordinance unrelated to the violator's operation of a

motor vehicle. The bill also allows courts to charge the violator a fee in an amount not more than the fee DOT charges the court for processing the order.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -1452/1 *****

Current law requires DOT to redesign motor vehicle registration plates that are issued to certain specified vehicles, primarily automobiles and light-duty trucks, or that identify the registrant as a member of an authorized special group (such as U.S. military or veteran, physically disabled, University of Wisconsin campus or natural resources). DOT must begin issuing the newly designed plates beginning with registrations effective July 1, 2000, and must issue newly designed plates for every specified vehicle registered in this state by July 1, 2003. Vehicle registrants must pay \$10 or \$15, depending on the type of plate, for the newly designed plates.

This bill allows DOT until July 1, 2005, to complete the issuance of the newly designed plates. The bill also requires DOT to redesign these registration plates every six years, and to issue plates of the new design to replace plates that are six or more years old.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0598/2 *****

Under current law, if a person arrested for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant (OWI) refuses to take a test to determine the amount of alcohol in his or her blood or breath, the law enforcement officer who requested the test takes possession of the person's license, prepares a notice of intent to revoke the person's operating privilege and gives a copy of the notice to the person, to the circuit court and to the district attorney. The notice informs the person of a number of items, including the right to request a court hearing to contest the revocation. The Wisconsin court of appeals, in *State v. Schoepp*, 204 Wis. 2d 266 (1996), held that a person who receives a notice of intent to revoke the person's operating privilege may utilize the full range of discovery procedures under state law, including the use of depositions and interrogatories.

is requested
This bill prohibits either party's use of discovery in these cases, except that ~~at~~ *a* if *refused*
the hearing, ~~before a witness testifies~~ the person who ~~refuses~~ to take the test has the
right to receive a copy of any written or voice recorded statement of ~~the~~ *a* witness. *before that witness testifies*

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1546/1 ***

Currently, 31.29% of all moneys received by the state as ~~driver improvement~~
surcharge *S* from persons convicted of ~~driving while under the influence of an~~
~~intoxicant~~ *OWI* is used to pay for chemical testing and services provided by the
state traffic patrol. The secretary of administration ~~after consulting with the~~
~~secretaries of health and family services and transportation, the superintendent of~~
~~public instruction, the attorney general and the president of the University of~~
~~Wisconsin~~ *System* transfers the remaining driver improvement surcharge
moneys to programs *by purpose* related to OWI, such as for the purchase of breath screening
devices. Under this bill, the separate 31.29% ~~transfer~~ *payment* is ~~deleted~~ *eliminated* and the chemical
testing and services program is eligible for a funding transfer approved by the
secretary of administration ~~after consultation~~, as are the other OWI-related
programs.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0528/3 ***

Under current law, DOT may contract with third-party testers to conduct
on-the-road tests for commercial motor vehicle drivers, abbreviated on-the-road
tests for school bus drivers and special examinations for school bus drivers.

(not) This bill permits DOT to contract with third-party testers to conduct
on-the-road tests for noncommercial motor vehicle drivers, except on-the-road
tests for authorization to operate certain motorcycles.

This bill raises the fee for a driving skills test in a school bus ~~and~~ *or in* a
noncommercial motor vehicle from \$10 to \$15.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -2071/2 ***

Current law requires DOT to issue a distinctive license document to any person
who is under the legal drinking age when the license ~~was~~ *is* issued. *Beginning on*

Under this bill,

January 1, 2000, ~~this bill requires~~ DOT ^{must} also issue a distinctive license document to any person who is under 18 years of age when the license ^{is} ~~was~~ issued.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1347/1 ***

Under current law, no person may operate a school bus unless the person possesses an endorsement to operate school buses. A school bus endorsement is valid for the eight-year duration of the person's operator's license.

(wp) This bill requires each school bus operator to pass an examination, at least once every 4 years, of his or her ability to safely operate a school bus.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0120/P2 ***

1997 Wisconsin Act 84 made extensive changes to this state's laws regarding operating a motor vehicle with an operating privilege that is suspended or revoked (OAR or OWS). Most of those changes are scheduled to take effect on May 1, 2000, or sooner if DOT's computer system can accommodate the necessary changes.

This bill delays the effective date of 1997 Wisconsin Act 84 until May 1, 2001, or until DOT's computer system can accommodate the necessary changes, whichever occurs earlier. The bill specifies that DOT is not required to implement all of that act's changes simultaneously, but may establish different effective dates for those changes. The bill makes an OAR or OWS committed in another jurisdiction a minor traffic offense for purposes of determining whether the offending driver is a habitual traffic offender. Under the bill, all OAR and OWS will be treated as minor traffic offenses, without regard to where the offense was committed.

Currently, DOT is required to revoke the operating privilege of a person determined to be a habitual traffic offender. The revocation commences ~~on one of three dates, either~~ ^{on which} on the day DOT mails the person notice of the revocation or, if the person is already suspended or revoked, ^{on which} on the day the person is convicted and first considered a habitual traffic offender, ^{on which} or on the date the person surrendered his or her operator's license to begin the current revocation or suspension period. This bill

makes all revocations by DOT for habitual traffic offenders begin on the date DOT mails notice of the revocation.

authority ✓
*** ANALYSIS FROM -0157/1 ***

Under current law, highway ~~authorities~~ *authority* may impose special weight limitations on highways that would likely be seriously damaged or destroyed if such limitations were not imposed. The weight limits are effective only if weight limit notice signs are properly posted.

(w/ 4) This bill requires the posting of advance weight limit notice signs, in addition to the weight limit notice signs, to allow motorists to avoid the weight-limited highway altogether.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1050/P1 ***

Current law prohibits any person from driving upon a highway any motor vehicle that exceeds the maximum permissible gross vehicle weight or the maximum permissible weight per axle. Current law allows additional weight, beyond the weight limits ordinarily applicable, for ~~trucks~~ *certain* trucks transporting exclusively milk from the point of production to the primary market and ~~the return of~~ *returning with* dairy supplies and dairy products from such primary market to the farm. Only milk trucks having axle measurements of nine feet, one inch or greater qualify for the additional 2,000 pound axle weight. *NO PP*

(w/ 4) This bill extends the 2,000 pound weight limit to milk trucks having an actual axle distance of eight feet, six inches or more.

Under current law, DOT utilizes a telephone call-in procedure through which applicants may obtain certain single trip permits to operate vehicles that exceed the statutory limits. *NO PP*

(w/ 4) This bill requires DOT to implement a telephone call-in procedure through which applicants may obtain single trip, annual, consecutive month and multiple trip permits to operate vehicles that exceed the statutory limits, together with the

designated route of travel. The bill also raises fees for certain single trip, annual, consecutive month and multiple trip permits issued by DOT by 10% beginning on January 1, 2000, and ending on June 30, 2003, after which time the fees revert to their current amounts.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0444/P1 ***

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0171/P3 ***

This bill increases the fee for late payment of fees for registering a motor truck through DOT's automated telephone registration system from \$5 to \$10.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0430/P1 ***

This bill eliminates the \$5 fee charged to financial institutions for processing electronic applications for motor vehicle title and registration.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0435/P1 ***

~~OTHER TRANSPORTATION~~

Under current law, a claimant must serve legal process upon the secretary of transportation to commence a legal action against a nonresident driver for damages arising from a motor vehicle accident in this state. The secretary of transportation collects a \$15 fee from the claimant for each defendant in the action and forwards the legal process to the nonresident driver. This bill increases this service-of-process fee to \$25.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0887/1 ***

TRANSPORTATION AIDS

Under current law, DOT ~~administers an urban mass transit operating assistance program, which~~ provides state aid payments to local public bodies in urban areas served by mass transit systems ~~eligible applicants~~ to assist the eligible applicants with the expenses of operating those systems. DOT makes state aid payments in amounts sufficient to ensure that the combination of state and federal aids contributed toward the operating expenses of an urban mass transit system equals the uniform percentage established by DOT for the class of mass transit system. The percentage varies for each of the three classes of mass transit systems.

~~based on state appropriations and federal aid policy,~~ but is uniform for all mass transit systems within a class. The three classes are: 1) mass transit systems serving urban areas having a population of less than 50,000; 2) mass transit systems serving urban areas having a population of more than 50,000 but having annual operating expenses of less than \$20,000,000; and 3) mass transit systems having annual operating expenses of more than \$20,000,000.

This bill modifies the classes of mass transit systems and revises the amount of state aids payable to eligible applicants served by those systems. The bill creates two classes of mass transit systems: 1) those having operating expenses of more than \$20,000,000 (Tier A); and 2) those having operating expenses of \$20,000,000 or less (Tier B). Under the bill, the sum of state and federal aid provided to an eligible applicant served by a Tier A mass transit system may not exceed 50% of the mass transit system's projected operating expenses. The sum of state and federal aid provided to an eligible applicant served by a Tier B mass transit system may not exceed 65% of the mass transit system's projected operating expenses, except that the sum of aids provided to eligible applicants served by certain Tier B mass transit systems may not exceed 60% for calendar years 2000 and 2001.

Current law requires a local public body that receives state aid under the urban mass transit operating assistance program to pay a local contribution towards the mass transit system's operating expenses in an amount equal to at least 20% of the amount of state aid received under the program. This local contribution does not apply to local public bodies served exclusively by a shared-ride taxicab system. This bill requires all recipients to pay at least 10% of the operating expenses, regardless of the amount of state aid received under the program, except that recipients served exclusively by a shared-ride taxicab system ^{must} pay at least 5% of the system's operating expenses.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0881/P2***

UN

nu

FA
-0882/1

Under current law, DOT ~~administers a~~^{makes} general transportation aids program ~~that makes aid~~ payments to a county based on a share-of-costs formula, and to a municipality (city, village or town) based on the greater of a share-of-costs formula for municipalities or an aid rate per mile (\$1,596 for 1998 and thereafter).

Beginning with general transportation aids payable for the year 2000, this bill increases the aid rate ~~per mile~~ to \$1,644 per mile and increases the maximum amount of aid that may be paid under the program from the current limit of \$78,744,300 to \$81,106,600 for counties, and from the current limit of \$247,739,100 to \$254,784,900 for municipalities.

*** ANALYSIS FROM ~~-0883/P1~~^{to any single municipality or county} ***

This bill provides that aid amounts payable under the general transportation aids program ~~will~~^{may} not be reduced by more than 2% annually.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0884/1 ***

This bill requires each municipality to assess biennially the condition of roads under its jurisdiction and ~~to~~^{to} report the results to DOT.

*** ~~ANALYSIS FROM -0882/1~~ ***

~~This~~^{to the} bill ~~allows~~^{also} a portion of law enforcement costs to be considered ~~under~~ⁱⁿ the share-of-costs formula, instead of ~~highway-related~~^{as} traffic police costs. The bill allows DOT to establish different portions for different classes of counties or municipalities.

^{provides that}
*** ANALYSIS FROM -0886/P1 ***

This bill ~~changes~~^{provides that} the amount of aid that DOT may award under the elderly and disabled transportation capital assistance program, which provides aid for specialized vehicles and facilities used to provide transportation services to elderly and disabled persons. ~~The amount awarded under the program~~^{from the program} may not exceed the percentage of estimated costs specified by DOT or the percentage of costs that are eligible for federal aid, ~~whichever is less~~.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1013/P1 ***

Under current law, DOT may contract up to \$19,000,000 in public debt for the acquisition and improvement of rail property. This bill increases this authorized general obligation bonding limit from \$19,000,000 to \$23,500,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -2028/2 ***

RAIL AND AID TRANSPORTATION

Under current law, DOT, local governmental bodies, local residents ^{and} ~~of~~ railroad companies may petition the office of the commissioner of railroads (OCR) for a determination of whether a ~~public highway~~ ^{over a public highway} and railroad crossing ~~is a crossing~~ ^{road} protects and promotes public safety. OCR may order the railroad to install automatic warning signals or other suitable safety device at the rail crossing.

This bill creates a railroad grade crossings committee to review every railroad grade crossing in this state to recommend crossings for improvements. The bill generally prohibits DOT from paying for improvements to railroad grade crossings ordered by OCR unless the committee first recommended improvements to the crossing.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1887/P1 ***

^{Currently,}
Under the freight railroad assistance program, DOT makes loans to cities, villages, towns and counties for acquiring freight railroad facilities, rehabilitating or constructing rail property improvements or ~~to improve~~ ^{improving} freight railroad infrastructure. The loans are made at the legal rate of interest of 5%, unless DOT and the borrower agree to a different rate. This bill requires DOT to specify by rule a rate of interest applicable to such loans.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1169/P1 ***

OTHER TRANSPORTATION

This bill increases the authorized general obligation bonding limit for grants awarded by DOT for harbor improvements ~~by 20%~~ from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0797/2 ***

Under current law, participants under the Wisconsin retirement system (WRS) whose principal duties involve law enforcement ~~and~~ require frequent exposure to a

high degree of peril and ^{require} a high degree of physical conditioning are classified as protective occupation participants. Current law specifically classifies members of the state patrol as protective occupation participants. Under WRS, the normal retirement age of a protective occupation participant is lower ~~than that of other participants~~ and the percentage multiplier used to calculate retirement annuities is higher ~~for protective occupation participants~~ than for other participants.

This bill specifically classifies the administrator of the division of state patrol as a protective occupation participant for the purposes of WRS, if the division administrator is certified as qualified to be employed as a law enforcement officer in this state.

~~Also~~ under current law, the state traffic patrol consists of not more than 385 traffic officers in the classified service. This bill increases the authorized number of state patrol officers from 385 to 400 ~~and authorizes officers and inspectors of the state patrol to investigate crimes.~~

~~NO TP~~ The bill also makes the administrator a member of the state traffic patrol (having the same powers and duties of other members) if the administrator is certified as a law enforcement officer in this state. As a member of the state traffic patrol, the administrator is entitled to receive full pay and other benefits during any period in which the administrator is unable to work because of an injury sustained while performing certain duties that entail a considerable risk of injury or danger.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0504/P2 ***

Under current law, the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle (such as ^a police and fire vehicle ^{or an} ~~and~~ ambulance) is exempt from certain traffic regulations when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of a suspected violator of the law. This exemption applies only when the operator is driving with due regard under the circumstances for the safety of all persons and, in most circumstances, is

giving ~~visual~~^{visible} and audible signals. ~~Conservation wardens' vehicles, whether publicly or privately owned, are authorized emergency vehicles.~~

This bill makes snowmobiles operated on state lands by DNR's law enforcement employees and all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles operated by conservation wardens, on or off state lands, authorized emergency vehicles.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1162/2 ***

This bill requires DOT to award a grant of \$1,000,000 to the city of Superior for the construction of the Major Richard I. Bong air museum.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1671/1 ***

VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Under current law, in response to a war, insurrection, rebellion, riot or invasion, in the event of a public disaster resulting from a flood, conflagration or tornado, or upon application of certain public officials, the governor may order into active service all or any portion of the national guard. ~~Current law also includes a procedure for activating the national guard if the governor is not able to do so.~~

(mfl) This bill allows the governor to order ^{all or any portion of} the national guard into active service when the governor considers that activation necessary for the protection of persons or property.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1263/2 ***

Under current law, to be eligible for veterans benefits, a veteran must meet certain criteria, including residency in this state and service on active duty under honorable conditions in the U.S. armed forces ~~only~~. The veteran may be eligible for benefits if he or she meets certain types of service requirements, such as service in a war period or in specified conflicts, ^{or} receipt of a specified service medal, ~~such as the Vietnam service medal~~ or if he or she served on active duty for two consecutive years or the full period of his or her initial service obligation.

Under ^{this} ~~the~~ bill, a veteran may also be eligible for benefits if he or she was a resident of this state for any consecutive five-year period after entry, reentry,

enlistment or induction into service in the U.S. armed forces and before the date of his or her application for benefits or, if applicable, before the date of his or her death.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0729/2 *****

Currently, the department of veterans affairs (DVA) administers a mortgage loan program for veterans. Under the program, eligible veterans may obtain a mortgage loan for the purchase of a ~~home~~^{house} or mobile home, construction of a home, home improvements, including construction of a garage, and certain refinancing related to a home purchase or construction. Under current law, the maximum loan amount for home improvements, including construction of a garage, is \$15,000. This bill changes that maximum loan amount to \$25,000.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0722/4 *****

Currently, DVA reimburses eligible nondisabled veterans for 50% of the tuition and fees incurred by the veteran while attending a postsecondary school as an undergraduate. This bill raises the reimbursement rate to 65% of the tuition and fees incurred by a nondisabled veteran.

Under current law, reimbursement is only available under this program for classes in an institution in the University of Wisconsin (UW) System or at a technical college or for classes attended by a veteran receiving a waiver of nonresident tuition. Reimbursement is limited to tuition and fees paid for 120 part-time or full-time credits at an institution in the UW System, or for 60 part-time or full-time credits at a technical college, or an equivalent amount of credits at the institution at which the veteran is receiving a waiver of ^{nonresident} tuition. This bill allows the veteran to attend any institution of higher education, including technical colleges, but requires the veteran to enroll for at least 12 credits during the semester for which reimbursement is requested.

***** ANALYSIS FROM -0726/2 *****

Under current law, an eligible veteran ^{who is a resident of this state and} who completes a correspondence course or a course as a part-time student from an institution of higher education may apply

under the Minnesota-Wisconsin student reciprocity agreement

for reimbursement from DVA for ~~part~~^{a portion} of the costs of the course. ~~The veteran must be a resident of this state and generally only undergraduate courses are eligible for reimbursement. Currently, if the course must be related to the veteran's occupational, professional or employment objectives.~~ Under current law, the maximum reimbursement that may be paid is 50% of the tuition and fees paid for the course.

(w/ 4) This bill increases the maximum reimbursement percentage from 50% to 65%.

~~may~~ *** ANALYSIS FROM -0725/3 ***

Currently, DVA ~~is authorized to~~ borrow money from the veterans mortgage loan repayment fund and ~~may~~ enter into transactions with the state investment board to obtain money to make loans to veterans under the veterans personal loan program. ~~Currently, if DVA does~~^{must} borrow money from the veterans mortgage loan repayment fund, DVA ~~is required to~~ pledge the loans made under the veterans personal loan program as collateral for that borrowed money. ~~me/~~

Under this bill, DVA ~~is authorized to~~ borrow money from the veterans mortgage loan repayment fund to obtain money for the veterans personal loan program, but is not required to pledge the loans made under the personal loan program as collateral for the borrowed money. The bill provides that transactions with the state investment board may include the sale of veterans' loans. ~~uses~~

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1629/3 ***

This bill ~~transfers some of the~~^{fund} money received under the Indian gaming compacts to ~~provide~~^{uses} an American Indian services coordinator as a project position in DVA. The bill also ~~transfers some of the~~^{award} money received under the Indian gaming compacts to ~~provide~~^{uses} grants to the governing bodies of federally recognized American Indian tribes and bands for the creation of a model program that helps American Indian ^s overcome barriers to the receipt of federal and state veterans benefits.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1112/1 ***

Under current law, the state may contract public debt for the purpose of making loans to veterans for the purchase or construction of housing, for home improvements

and for refinancing any existing mortgage for the purchase or construction of a home or for home improvements. Currently, the state is authorized to contract public debt in an amount not to exceed \$1,807,500,000. This bill increases this amount to \$1,918,000,000.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0731/1 ***

Under current law, DVA operates the Wisconsin veterans museum in Madison. ^{contains} The museum ~~includes~~ the battle flags of Wisconsin armed forces units that served in the nation's wars and other relics and mementos of those wars. This bill ~~creates~~ ^{provides that} the mission of the Wisconsin veterans museum ^{is} to acknowledge, commemorate and affirm the role of Wisconsin veterans in the United States of America's military past by means of instructive exhibits and other educational programs. *

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1831/1 ***

~~VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS~~

Under current law, only ^{a county} ~~counties~~ with a population of 100,000 or more, ^a bank or trust ^{company} ~~companies~~ and the commandant of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King may be a guardian of five or more unrelated wards at one time. The commandant ~~could~~ ^{may} ~~only~~ ^{as a} ~~act~~ ^{only} a guardian of members of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King and ~~was~~ ^{is} not allowed to charge a fee for that service. This bill ~~removes~~ ^{eliminates} the commandant of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King from ~~the list of~~ ^{among} those who ~~can be~~ ^{may act as} guardian of five or more unrelated wards at one time.

Currently, the national guard, ~~and~~ in the department of military affairs ~~and~~, operates the Badger Challenge program, which provides programs for high school aged disadvantaged youth to help them remain in and ~~finish~~ ^{complete} their high school ~~education~~. This bill restricts the youth who may attend the Badger Challenge ~~program to those~~ ^{allows only youths} who are members of families eligible to receive aid from the federal temporary assistance for needy families program. The bill removes state general purpose funding from ~~the~~ ^{the} program and allows federal temporary assistance for

to attend the Badger Challenge program *

the department of workforce development

needy families block grant moneys received by ~~DWD~~ to be used to fund the operation of the Badger Challenge program.

This bill will be referred to the joint survey committee on tax exemptions for a detailed analysis, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

This bill will be referred to the joint survey committee on retirement systems for a detailed analysis, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

Because this bill concerns a conveyance of a lake bed area, the department of natural resources, as required by law, will prepare a detailed report to be printed as an appendix to this bill.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-0480/2
PJD&KSH:kmg:hmh

DOA:.....Caucutt - General provisions in budget

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

- 1 **AN ACT ...; relating to:** state finances and appropriations, constituting the
2 executive budget act of the 1999 legislature.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

INTRODUCTION

A ✓ This bill is the "executive budget bill" under section 16.47 (1) of the statutes. It contains the governor's recommendations for appropriations for the 1999-2001 fiscal biennium.

¶ The bill repeals and recreates the appropriation schedule in chapter 20 of the statutes, thereby setting the appropriation levels for the 1999-2001 fiscal biennium. ¶ The descriptions that follow relate to the most significant changes in the law that are proposed in the bill. In most cases, changes in the amounts of existing spending authority and changes in the amounts of bonding authority under existing bonding programs are not discussed.

For additional information concerning this bill, see the department of administration's publication *Budget in Brief* and the executive budget books, the legislative fiscal bureau's summary document and the legislative reference bureau's drafting files, which contain separate drafts on each policy item. In most cases, the policy item drafts contain a more detailed analysis than is printed with this bill.

GUIDE TO THE BILL

As is the case for all other bills, the sections of the budget bill that affect statutes are organized in ascending numerical order of the statutes affected.

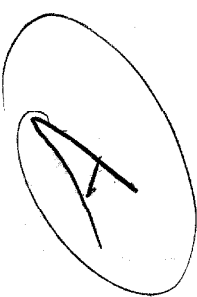
↓

Treatments of prior session laws (styled "laws of [year], chapter" from 1848 to 1981, and "[year] Wisconsin Act" beginning with 1983) are displayed next by year of original enactment and by act number.

The remaining sections of the budget bill are organized by type of provision and, within each type, alphabetically by state agency. The first two digits of the four-digit section number indicate the type of provision:

- 91XX Nonstatutory provisions.**
- 92XX Appropriation changes.**
- 93XX Initial applicability.**
- 94XX Effective dates.**

The remaining two digits indicate the state agency to which the provision relates:

- 
- XX01 Administration.**
 - XX02 Adolescent pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services board.**
 - XX03 Aging and long-term care board.**
 - XX04 Agriculture, trade and consumer protection.**
 - XX05 Arts board.**
 - XX06 Boundary area commission, Minnesota-Wisconsin.**
 - XX07 Building commission.**
 - XX08 Child abuse and neglect prevention board.**
 - XX09 Circuit courts.**
 - XX10 Commerce.**
 - XX11 Corrections.**
 - XX12 Court of appeals.**
 - XX13 Educational communications board.**
 - XX14 Elections board.**
 - XX15 Employee trust funds.**
 - XX16 Employment relations commission.**
 - XX17 Employment relations department.**
 - XX18 Ethics board.**
 - XX19 Financial institutions.**
 - XX21 Governor.**
 - XX22 Health and Educational Facilities Authority.**
 - XX23 Health and family services.**
 - XX24 Historical society.**
 - XX25 Housing and Economic Development Authority.**
 - XX26 Insurance.**
 - XX27 Investment board.**
 - XX28 Joint committee on finance.**
 - XX29 Judicial commission.**
 - XX30 Justice.**

- ✓
- A*
- XX31 Legislature.
 - XX32 Lieutenant governor.
 - XX33 Lower Wisconsin state riverway board.
 - XX34 Medical College of Wisconsin.
 - XX35 Military affairs.
 - XX36 Natural resources.
 - XX37 Personnel commission.
 - XX38 Public defender board.
 - XX39 Public instruction.
 - XX40 Public lands, board of commissioners of.
 - XX41 Public service commission.
 - XX42 Regulation and licensing.
 - XX43 Revenue.
 - XX44 Secretary of state.
 - XX45 State fair park board.
 - XX46 Supreme Court.
 - XX47 Technical college system.
 - XX48 Technology for educational achievement in Wisconsin board.
 - XX49 Tourism.
 - XX50 Transportation.
 - XX51 Treasurer.
 - XX52 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority.
 - XX53 University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Board.
 - XX54 University of Wisconsin System.
 - XX55 Veterans affairs.
 - XX56 World Dairy Center Authority.
 - XX57 Workforce development.
 - XX58 Other.

For example, for general nonstatutory provisions relating to the historical society, see SECTION 9124. For any agency that is not assigned a two-digit identification number and that is attached to another agency, see the number of the latter agency. For any other agency not assigned a two-digit identification number or any provision that does not relate to the functions of a particular agency, see number "58" (**other**) within each type of provision.

In order to facilitate amendment drafting and the enrolling process, separate section numbers and headings appear for each type of provision and for each state agency, even if there are no provisions included in that section number and heading. Section numbers and headings for which there are no provisions will be deleted in enrolling and will not appear in the published act.

*4200: Keep
this short,
solid line*

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1 **SECTION 1.** 20.005 (1) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

2 20.005 (1) **SUMMARY OF ALL FUNDS.** The budget governing fiscal operations for
3 the state of Wisconsin for all funds beginning on July 1, 1999, and ending on June
4 30, 2001, is summarized as follows: [See Figure 20.005 (1) following]

 ****NOTE: The following schedules are from the 1997 budget bill from two years ago.
 They need 1999-01 versions. The 1997-99 years topping each column in all tables will
 need to be changed to 1999-01 years.

5
6
7

Figure: 20.005 (1)

GENERAL FUND SUMMARY

	1997-98	1998-99
Opening Balance, July 1	\$ 138,980,800	\$ 129,908,100
Revenues and Transfers		
Estimated Taxes	\$ 9,118,300,000	\$ 9,585,700,000
Transfer from the Property Tax Relief Fund	257,755,900	-0-
Transfer from the Recycling Fund	3,850,000	-0-
Estimated Departmental Revenues	<u>141,949,100</u>	<u>141,805,900</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 9,521,855,000	\$ 9,727,505,900
Total Available	\$ 9,660,835,800	\$ 9,857,414,000
Appropriations, Transfers and Reserves		
Gross Appropriations	\$ 9,535,546,700	\$ 9,739,318,100
Compensation Reserves	32,307,900	63,730,700
Transfer to the Local Government Property Insurance Fund (Interest)	217,200	108,600
Transfer to the Information Technology Investment Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000
Less Estimated Lapses	<u>(39,144,100)</u>	<u>(46,698,800)</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,530,927,700	\$ 9,758,458,600

18A

deletes?

The department of commerce ^{currently awards} ~~makes~~ grants and loans from ~~an appropriation known as the Wisconsin development fund (WDF)~~ for various purposes generally related to technology and product research and development and labor training. Under current law, \$50,000 is allocated from the fund in each of fiscal years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 for providing assistance to a nonprofit organization that provides assistance to organizations and individuals in urban areas. ~~The~~ ^{This} bill provides that in fiscal year 1999-2000 the department of commerce may instead provide up to \$100,000 in assistance to the nonprofit organization.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -1220/2 ***

currently, moneys in

WHEDA ~~administers~~ the housing rehabilitation loan program administration fund. ~~Moneys in the fund~~ may be used to pay for WHEDA's expenses in administering the housing rehabilitation loan program ~~and may be transferred to the secretary of administration for deposit in the general fund to the extent that the chairperson of WHEDA certifies that~~ ^{if} the moneys are no longer required for the housing rehabilitation loan program. ~~The~~ ^{Thus} bill eliminates the transfer of moneys to ~~the secretary of administration for deposit in the general fund~~ and instead authorizes the transfer of moneys ^{moneys} from ~~the housing rehabilitation loan program administration fund~~ to the Wisconsin development reserve fund, which WHEDA uses to fund loan guarantees under all of its loan guarantee programs.

deletes?

Under the agricultural production loan guarantee program in current law, WHEDA guarantees loans made to farmers to finance production of an agricultural commodity, such as milk. Under the farm assets reinvestment management loan guarantee program in current law, WHEDA guarantees loans made to farmers to finance the acquisition of agricultural assets or the cost of improvements to facilities or land. The bill increases the amount of outstanding guaranteed principal that a farmer may have under either program.

promotes housing rehabilitation through, among other things, the purchase of housing rehabilitated loans from lenders.

**1999-2000 DRAFTING INSERT
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

LRB-2130/P3in37A
ALL.....

ANS 37A ✓

Currently, the state is immune from most lawsuits. Although state authorities, local governments and state and local governmental officers, employees and agents may be sued, statutory and common law limitations severely limit the types of lawsuits that may be brought against, and the amounts and types of damages that may be recovered from, these entities. Currently, these entities may also limit their liability by contract.

This bill prohibits lawsuits, to the extent ^{that} they are now permitted, against these entities for the alleged failure to deal with the failure of a computer system to handle any data, or the inability of a computer system to interpret, produce, calculate, generate, utilize, manipulate, represent or account for any data, if the entities make a good faith effort to address the alleged failure. The immunity provided by the bill may not be waived.

The bill also eliminates current requirements for the state and local governments to pay interest to vendors on late payments arising from date-related failures described above.

65A ✓

the hazardous waste is cleaned up, DNR approves the cleanup and other conditions are satisfied.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0256/1 ***

Under current law, a lender who acquires land through enforcement of a security interest is not liable for a discharge of a hazardous substance on that land if certain requirements are satisfied. This bill requires a lender to provide access to the land on which the discharge occurred for the purpose of letting someone else conduct a cleanup of the hazardous substance. Under current law, the lender-liability exemption is not available if the discharge is from an underground petroleum storage tank. This bill makes the lender-liability exemption available if the discharge is from an underground petroleum storage tank.

*** ANALYSIS FROM -0929/4 ***

Exemption from clean-up requirement for voluntary parties

Current law generally requires a person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance that is discharged or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance to restore the environment to the extent practicable and to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge on the environment. Under current law, a person who ~~did not~~

~~intentionally or recklessly~~ ^S cause the original discharge of a hazardous substance on

a property, called a voluntary party, is exempt from absolute requirements to restore the environment and minimize the harmful effects of the discharge, and from the

requirements of other laws relating to hazardous substances, if an environmental

investigation of the property is conducted and approved by the department of natural resources (DNR), the property is cleaned up, DNR certifies that the cleanup restored

the environment and minimized the harmful effects of the discharge and the voluntary party maintains and monitors the property as required by DNR. This

exemption applies if later changes to the law ~~would~~ impose greater responsibilities

on the voluntary party or if it is discovered that the cleanup failed to fully restore the

environment or to minimize the harmful effects of the discharge.

but not intentionally or recklessly is

even

Insert

Under this bill, any person, including a person who intentionally or recklessly caused the discharge of a hazardous substance, is eligible for the voluntary party exemption under the conditions described above.

67A ✓

Under this bill, a voluntary party
is exempt from the requirements to
clean up any hazardous substance
discharge on a property that ~~may~~ is
~~be~~ discovered after ^{two} environmental
investigations have been conducted
and approved by DNR with
respect to the property if the
voluntary party has obtained insurance
to cover the cleanup costs.

90A

8

~~equip, maintain, improve or manage either a resource center or a care management organization, but not both; employ agents, employees or special advisers, fix and regulate their compensation and provide employee benefits; mortgage, pledge or otherwise encumber the family care district's property or funds; ^{and} buy, sell or lease property and maintain or dispose of it; create a risk reserve or special reserve, including as DHFS requires by contract; accept aid; and make instruments necessary to exercise its powers. In addition, the family care district may invest funds in an interest-bearing escrow account, in time deposits with a maturity of not more than two years and in federal bonds or securities. However, a family care district may ~~neither~~ ^{not} issue bonds ~~nor~~ ^{or} levy a tax or assessment.~~

(nfl) Under the bill, a family care district must appoint a director, who must manage the family care district's property, business and employees. The family care district must also develop and implement a personnel structure and other employment policies. ~~However,~~ with respect to the hiring of employees who formerly were county employees to perform the same or substantially similar functions that they previously performed, the family care district must ~~do the following~~.

1. For an employee whose wages, hours and conditions of employment were established in a collective bargaining agreement with the county that is in effect on the date on which the individual commences employment with the district, abide by the terms of the collective bargaining agreement concerning the individual's compensation and benefits until the expiration of that collective bargaining agreement or adoption of a collective bargaining agreement with the district covering the individual as an employee of the district, whichever occurs first.
2. For an employee whose wages, hours and conditions of employment were not established in a collective bargaining agreement with the county that is in effect on the date on which the individual commenced employment with the district, initially

perform certain tasks to ensure that the employees' compensation, benefits, seniority and status in class under county employment are not diminished.

If the county has established its own retirement system, the county must include family care district employees in participation and applicable benefits.

INS 134-A

220

¶ The bill also requires DHFS to place a sexually violent person in a secure mental health unit ~~in~~ ~~in~~ treatment setting if the court decides to place the person in institutional care rather than on supervised release.

178A

¶ Under this bill, if the participant
dies before the age of 62, the
death benefit is ~~based~~ ^{instead} computed as
if the person died ^{NO}_{TP}



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

212A

LRB-2157/2
PEN:jlg:jf

DOA:.....Schmiedicke - Major highway project; USH 41 in Oconto and Marinette counties

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 AN ACT ...; relating to: enumerating a major highway project.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Keep

Current law requires that any major highway project, unlike other construction projects undertaken by the department of transportation (DOT), receive the approval of the transportation projects commission (TPC) and the legislature before the project may be constructed. A major highway project is a project having a total cost of more than \$5,000,000 and involving construction of a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length; reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing highway that relocates at least 2.5 miles of the highway or adds one or more lanes five miles or more in length to the highway; or improvement of an existing multilane divided highway to freeway standards. There are currently 75 enumerated major highway projects approved for construction.

(w/ \$) This bill adds one major highway project to the list of 75 enumerated projects already approved for construction.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

INS
212A
→

1 **SECTION 1.** 84.013 (3) (zb) of the statutes is created to read:
2 84.013 (3) (zb) USH 41 extending from 1.5 miles south of Frog Pond Road in
3 Oconto County to 1.3 miles north of Schacht Road in Marinette County.
4 (END)